

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

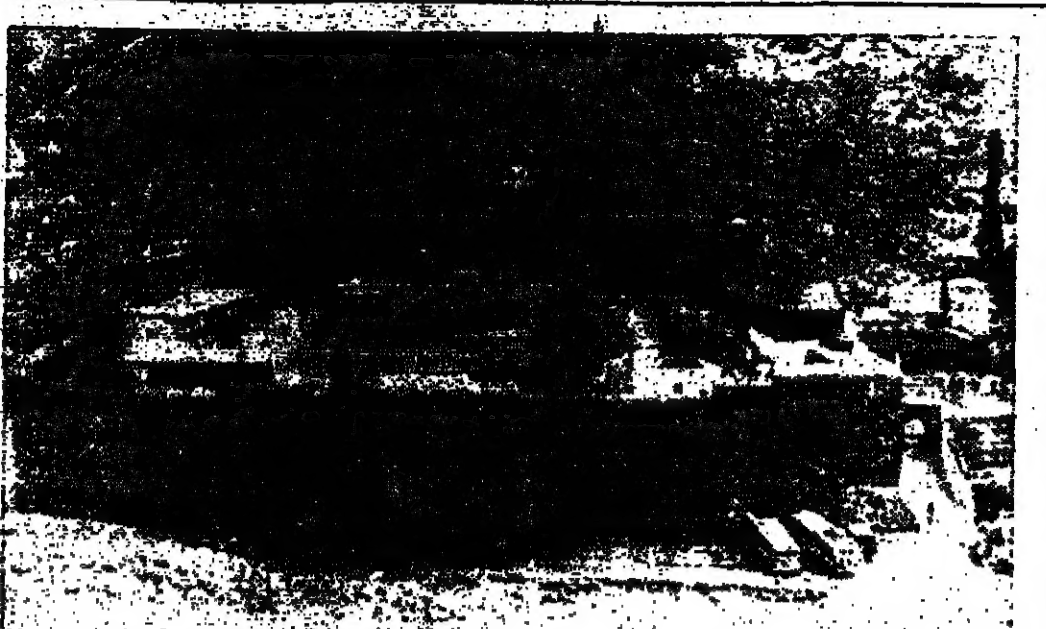
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1971

Established 1887

Pakistanis Yield Border Town to Indian Tanks

By Malcolm W. Browne
Pakistan, Nov. 30 (NYT)—Pakistanis have yielded a border town to Indian tanks, a spokesman here said today.
Pachhgarh, near the extreme northwest corner in Dinaipur District, was reported evacuated by Indian tanks, artillery and the infantry.
It was reported that its troops inflicted heavy casualties on the Indians in the action but that they had withdrawn from the town to positions farther south.
President Mohammed Yahya Khan met Pakistani leaders today in an effort to bring unity between the factions, AP reported. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, former foreign minister and leader of the Pakistan People's party, joined Nurul Amin, head of the United Coalition party, to hear a briefing on the East Pakistan situation from Mr. Yahya.
Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that foreigners were now prohibited from traveling in West Pakistan's northern border area, which adjoins both China and the Indian-occupied part of Kashmir.
Foreigners are specifically banned from Gilgit. A new road through this area was inaugurated last February by Pakistan, and heavy truck traffic now connects Pakistan with China over the 15,500-foot-high Khunjerab Pass in the Karakoram mountain range. China has lined up with Pakistan in the East Pakistan crisis.
It has pledged support to Pakistan in the event of general war with India, and the Karakoram highway would play a vital role in either military or material support from China. Presumably, some Chinese supplies are already coming into Pakistan by this route.
No airplanes have been reported anywhere along West Pakistan's border with India, but as the crisis continues, foreign diplomats here are becoming increasingly apprehensive.
"Foreigners living in border areas were asked last week by their embassies to move to safer areas. At the time, women and children leaving Lahore said that they expected to be away only a few days. But this week, foreign children, including about 35 Americans, who had been evacuated from Lahore, were enrolling in schools here."
Spokesmen here said that they had received reports of a new Indian buildup of four divisions supported by armor in the Indian province of Rajasthan, near the Rann of Kutch.
The Rann of Kutch, an unpopulated and agriculturally worthless tract of tidal land east of Karachi, was the object of the 1965 conflict between India and Pakistan.
Fighting in East Limited
NEW DELHI, Nov. 30 (NYT)—A large combined force of Indian infantry and tanks was fighting within East Pakistan territory for the fourth straight day today.
An Indian communiqué asserted that the Indian force that had penetrated on Saturday into the northwestern part of East Pakistan near the border town of Hill, had repulsed a Pakistani counterattack.
"Our troops are still in their territory," an Indian spokesman said, adding that fighting today had dwindled to artillery exchanges.
India has not disclosed the size of the force that crossed the border Saturday, but sources believe it is a reinforced infantry brigade accompanied by a regiment of medium tanks. There are about 3,000 men in a brigade.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Photograph of St. Catherine's Monastery, which was damaged by fire yesterday.

Fire Erupts at Ancient Sinai Monastery

TEL AVIV, Nov. 30 (UPI)—The Israeli Army used helicopters as aerial fire engines today to douse flames threatening one of Christendom's oldest churches, built on the site of the "burning bush."
Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, flew by helicopter to St. Catherine's Monastery at the foot of Mount Sinai in the Sinai Desert to direct the fight to save the 1,450-year-old monastery.
Military sources said that army fire-fighting teams, aided by helicopters which flew in chemical, equipment and water, got the flames under control three hours after the fire broke out at about 10 a.m.
An official announcement said that the monastery's priceless collection of books, mosaics and icons was not damaged. It said that the fire destroyed eight rooms of a dormitory, a small chapel the monks used, a water pump and a rope lift slung over the monastery's outer wall.
Army investigating teams had already moved in to ascertain what caused the fire, which spread from the Greek Orthodox monks' living quarters.
According to tradition, St. Catherine's, built in AD 521, is one of the world's oldest Christian churches.
It is reputed to be built on the spot where God appeared to Moses, speaking from a burning bush.
The Emperor Justinian I of Constantinople built the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

'Ice Is Broken' Progress Is Reported At Money-Crisis Talks

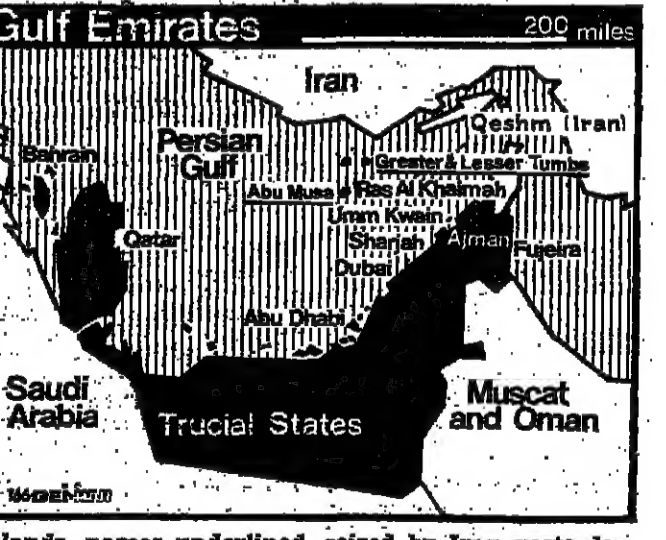
ROME, Nov. 30 (AP)—The long-awaited conference here of the Group of Ten opened today and, after some pessimistic reports about prospects for settling the world monetary crisis, sources close to the West Germans said that a special conference within the conference apparently "broke the ice."
West German Finance Minister Karl Schiller was said to have suggested the special "inner-sanctum" parley while at lunch. The urgent inner parley later was held by Mr. Schiller, U.S. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the sources said.
The information was that this session broke a threatening deadlock between the French insistence on a dollar devaluation and the American refusal of formal devaluation.
Mr. Connally, chairman of this two-day meeting of the non-communist world's major economic powers, said after a later plenary session of the finance ministers, that some progress had been made today on solving the three-and-a-half-month-old monetary crisis, the worst since World War II.
The finance ministers had met for two hours in private, without their aides, for the first ministerial-level parley since the crisis began Aug. 15. "In the American vernacular, we discussed the nuts and bolts (of the crisis) for the first time," Mr. Connally reported.
Mr. Connally refused to make any comment on the American position because, he said, he was speaking as chairman of the whole group.
If tomorrow's concluding session here fails to make progress on the impasse, conference sources said, European nations will begin considering a regional monetary system of their own that would work against American interests.
The Italian finance minister, Mario Ferrari-Aggradi, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community, warned of such a European monetary system in his speech to the Group of Ten today. He said this "could be interpreted by public opinion as being opposed to the United States."
At the same time, conference sources said there seemed to be some American flexibility on the U.S. plan first presented last evening by Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul Volcker.
That plan reportedly called for America's major trading partners to upvalue their currencies by an average of 11 percent, a move calculated to ease the U.S. deficit in world trade by approximately \$9 billion.
The U.S. delegation chiefs were said to feel that this represented a major American concession from what the United States felt was really desirable in a world monetary adjustment—an average upvaluation of 15 percent, to ease (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



FINANCE MINISTERS—West Germany's Karl Schiller and France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Rome yesterday.

Visiting Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow Nixons Will Spend Week in China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—President Nixon will visit China for seven days beginning Feb. 21 and will be accompanied by his wife, as the invitation of the Chinese government, the White House announced today.
The White House also said the President will visit Hangchow and Shanghai, as well as Peking, where he will meet Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung.
The White House, which yesterday announced the date on which the visit will start, said the President will leave China on Feb. 28.
"He will have talks with Chinese leaders in all three cities, he plans to visit."
Henry A. Kissinger, the President's security adviser, said the discussions will be of a free-wheeling nature, with each side free to bring up any topic it wishes.
He said, however, that the major issues will involve bilateral relations between the United States and China, and that no agreements will be made that affect other countries.
He specifically said the question of Taiwan is one to be settled through direct contacts between China and Taiwan.
"There will be no deals made by either side at the expense of other countries or concerning other countries," Mr. Kissinger said.
His statement that both sides will be free to bring up any problem, in addition to bilateral relations, left open the possibility that the Vietnam war might be discussed between the President and Chinese leaders on a broad basis.
Asked if the President would raise the Vietnam problem, Mr. Kissinger replied that the United States expects to settle the war either through the Vietnamization program or through negotiation with Hanoi. It does not expect to settle it in Peking, he said.
No Precise Itinerary
Mr. Kissinger said that a precise itinerary for the President has not been drawn up but that Mr. Nixon will spend at least four days in Peking, with the remainder of the seven-day period shared between Hangchow and Shanghai.
He said the President may decide to do some sightseeing in China, but most of his time will be spent in conversations with the Chinese leaders.
He indicated there is a possibility that Chairman Mao himself, as well as Premier Chou En-lai and other officials, will meet the President in Hangchow and Shanghai, as well as in Peking.
Mr. Kissinger, who has made two trips to Peking to discuss arrangements for the President's trip, said another advance party will go there from the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Islands, names underlined, seized by Iran yesterday.

Iranian Troops Invade, Hold Three Isles in Persian Gulf

DUBAI, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—Iranian troops landed on three tiny Persian Gulf islands today in a surprise move, expected to rock the delicate balance of Arab-Iranian relations.
Land and sea forces swept ashore on the islands of Greater and Lesser Tumbas, strategically placed in the Strait of Hormuz between Iran and the Arabian coast—formerly the notorious pirate coast until early last century. Several persons were reported killed.
The government of Ras Al Khaimah, the Arab Gulf state that claims both Tumbas, lodged a strongly worded protest to the British government that its territory had been invaded and occupied.
Under existing treaties, Britain, until it pulls out of the Gulf area at the end of this year, is responsible for Ras Al Khaimah's defense. Ras Al Khaimah also cabled UN Secretary-General Thant and the Security Council.
(Baghdad Radio declared tonight that Iraq has broken off diplomatic relations with Britain and Iran because of the Iranian invasion, London radio monitors reported.)
Iraq also protested to Britain that under agreements the British government was responsible for "preserving the Arabism" of the Gulf islands.
"This Iranian aggression is a violation of Arab sovereignty on these islands and a serious threat to security and peace in the region," the Iraqi protest said.
The islands command the Hormuz Strait, where the Gulf narrows and spills out into the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea—Iraq's only sea lifeline to the world.
The Arab world in general accepts that the islands belong to the Trucial States, not to Iran.
Reports from both Tehran and Ras Al Khaimah spoke of fighting on the islands between local police and Iranian forces. Tehran claimed that police opened fire on Iranian troops, who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Russia, U.S. Companies Sign Contracts for \$125 Million

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today signed contracts worth \$125 million with U.S. firms under which it will buy American equipment in exchange for nonferrous metals, Tass news agency announced.
The contracts were signed by the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry and the Seta Corp. of New York, on behalf of a large group of American companies, a U.S. spokesman said.
The signing ceremony at the U.S. Trade Mission was witnessed by Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, who will conclude a 13-day visit to the Soviet Union tomorrow.
Under the contracts, the U.S. firms will supply \$85 million worth of ore mining, oil and other equipment and make certain process charts available.
Soviet foreign trade organizations will supply nonferrous metals to the U.S. amounting to \$80 million.
Earlier, Mr. Stans said U.S. and Soviet officials will meet in Washington in a month's time for detailed talks on expanding trade between the two countries.
"There could be a very substantial development in our commercial relationships," Mr. Stans told a press conference.
Mr. Stans also said the Soviet Union "has made it clear that it would like capital investments in the extraction of natural resources and in their processing."
Last year Soviet-U.S. trade totaled only \$176 million, well under half the total Soviet trade with Britain, Japan, West Germany, France and Italy.
Could Grow
Mr. Stans said U.S. businessmen would have to calculate the economics of investing capital in Soviet projects, but "it is entirely possible that natural gas, oil, minerals, timber and other natural resources might be the subjects of substantial economic agreements."
Foreign firms would not be able to own a share in such projects but under one possible system their investments could be repaid by long-term contracts for the supply of the resources concerned.

IOS Chairman and President Are Arrested in Switzerland

GENEVA, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ)—Robert L. Vesco, chairman of Investors Overseas Services, and IOS president Milton Meissner were arrested in a Geneva court today after being questioned on a complaint filed against them.
Norman P. Leblanc, IOS executive vice-president, said the charges allege "influencing the seizure of shares" at the Overseas Development Bank, formerly a subsidiary of IOS Ltd.
He said Mr. Vesco and Mr. Meissner were also charged with "malicious conduct."
Both Mr. Vesco and Mr. Meissner are directors of the Overseas Development Bank.
Mr. Leblanc said the charges were filed by David Tucker, one of the IOS shareholders trying to remove the present management of IOS.
It was learned that the complaint alleged that they engaged in dishonest business practices.
After questioning by a magistrate, Mr. Vesco and Mr. Meissner were taken to Geneva's ancient St. Antoine City Jail.
A bail hearing was set for 3 p.m. tomorrow.
Mr. Leblanc said that in the view of IOS's Swiss counsel, the charge is "completely without merit." He said that at tomorrow's hearing he expects Mr. Vesco and Mr. Meissner to be released on bail.
Mr. Vesco, 38, is also head of International Controls Corp. of the United States, which took control of IOS early this year following an agreement with IOS founder Bernard Cornfeld.



Robert L. Vesco

Patrol, Trade Free Die

30 (UPI)—A patrol of 15 minutes to Jordan territory, a military night, and one soldier exchange close Jordanian border, died.
Incident of its in Prime Minister as assassinated by four Palestinians reported to kill King. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Probe Orbits Mars, Drops Pennant

30 (AP)—The unmanned Mars probe 2 space probe orbited Mars today and dropped a pennant. The probe, which was launched last week, is the first of a series of Mars probes. The probe is expected to orbit Mars for several months. The probe is expected to drop a pennant on the surface of Mars. The probe is expected to drop a pennant on the surface of Mars. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

No Sign of Soft Landing

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 30 (UPI)—Mariner scientists today made an unexpected present from their Mars-orbiting satellite, a photo of the darkest object in the solar system.
Mariner-9, making its 32d orbit of the red planet, photographed the Martian moon, Phobos, only 12 miles across, and radioed the picture back to the control center at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here yesterday.
That surprised the scientists, who had hoped to get such a picture but had already written off yesterday's attempt as a failure.
Although attempts to photograph Mars's smaller moon, Deimos, were successful Friday, scientists failed in their effort to get photos of the larger Phobos Saturday.
The controllers radioed commands again yesterday, but failed to get the usual acknowledgment from Mariner that the commands had been received. But hours later Mariner sent them a picture of Phobos taken from about 10,000 miles away.

The British in the '70s—A Self-Portrait

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The British are becoming sicker but richer, less insular and more mobile but more lawless, and spend more of their spare time slumped in front of a television set than in any other single activity.
These are a few of the profiles spotlighted in the British government's annual statistical survey, "Social Trends," published today. It confirms a few traditional notions about the British—but knocks down others.
For example, though British workers have the reputation of being ready to down tools at the drop of a hard hat, their record on strikes is better than those of Italy, the United States, Canada and Australia.
In each of those countries, more working days were lost through industrial disputes between 1967 and 1969 than were lost in Britain, relative to working population.
More of the British work—because of a high number of working wives—and they work longer hours than anywhere in Europe, the United States or Canada.
But the number of working days lost through sickness has climbed spectacularly from 5 1/2 a year per worker in 1960 to 7 1/2 last year.
However, the survey points out that this may stem partly from the rise in personal wealth. People now feel they can afford to take a day off for a minor complaint when before they could grin and bear it.
Britain in the 70s is a nation of rising incomes, more automobiles—the roads are the most crowded in the world—increasing crime and increasing permissiveness.
Legal abortions almost doubled from 1969 to 1970, and Britain has the second highest divorce rate in Western Europe. Sweden has the highest, though it lags a long way behind the United States and the Soviet Union.
But the age of permissiveness apparently poses no further overpopulation threat for this already overcrowded island. Until the end of the century, the rate of population growth is expected to be much below the world rate and somewhat below that of many other European countries.
Britain's reputation as a sporting nation suffers from the figures. Watching television is given as the chief spare-time pursuit of nearly a quarter of the population. Next in popularity for men are gardening and sport; for women it's knitting.
The average Briton watches television a week, with the rates highest among children and the lower social classes.
But the Briton is not the stay-at-home that he used to be. Four times as many—4 million—took vacations abroad last year as in 1951. Spain has taken over from Ireland as the most popular foreign holiday country, followed by France.

Charging Ulster Brutality

Dublin Takes Case to Rights Court

DUBLIN, Nov. 30 (Reuters). — The Irish Republic's government announced tonight that it was taking cases of alleged brutality by British troops in Northern Ireland to the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

Premier Jack Lynch said Foreign Minister Patrick Hillery would refer to the court allegations that British had breached in Northern Ireland the convention protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

But the premier's statement gave no indication of how many cases would be put before the court.

It is understood that the Irish government has been collecting information since the policy of internment without trial was in-

troduced in the British province of Northern Ireland on Aug. 9.

The Lynch government's decision to take Britain to the Court of Human Rights is certain to be approved by all political parties here. It was announced after last night a special debate on Northern Ireland, a debate in which Prime Minister Edward Heath again defended the need for internment.

Mr. Lynch has received repeated requests from Catholic groups in Northern Ireland to take the case to Strasbourg.

It is thought here that he does so somewhat reluctantly because the procedures involved are very lengthy and few cases pass beyond the initial-examination stage.

Wave of Strikes Hits Italy Over Series of Varied Issues

MILAN, Nov. 30 (UPI). — A three-hour strike shut down plants in this industrial capital today. Movie industry workers walked out throughout the country, thousands of trucks were halted at border points by a customs strike and railroadmen announced a new 24-hour stoppage for the weekend.

The wave of labor trouble—for years a normal feature of the pre-Christmas season—was over issues ranging from pay, working hours and social reform to unemployment, rising prices and politics.

Italy's big three labor confederations called out Milan's 700,000 industrial workers to protest prices, layoffs and gains by the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement in municipal elections last June.

First reports said that most industrial plants were shut. Milan newspapers did not appear. Transportation workers were exempted from the strike. But large traffic jams developed as strikers marched to Milan's cathedral from seven staging points.

West German Metal Strike Gets Mediator

BONN, Nov. 30 (UPI). — Union leaders and employers set up a special mediation panel today in a bid to end a metalworkers' strike and look-out that has crippled West Germany's industry. Close to half a million workers in key export industries have been idle since the strike started in southwestern Germany Nov. 15. Of these, 380,000 were locked out by management from 544 plants and others had their facilities closed down for lack of components from the strike region.

Sitting into the early hours this morning, representatives of the IG Metall union and the employers' federation agreed on the makeup of the mediation panel, which will start meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Labor Specialists

To head the panel they picked Prof. Georg Wagnatz, a federal judge who specializes in labor affairs. Judge Wagnatz made a name for himself by settling a strike by 40,000 workers in the chemical industry this summer.

A spokesman for the employers said he "did not rule out" the possibility of a compromise settlement by the coming weekend. Union boss Otto Brenner said the strike would continue in the meantime.

The need for a quick settlement was urgent. In the auto industry alone there has been a loss of 12,500 vehicles daily. The Volkswagen firm, West Germany's biggest industrial concern and a vital exporter, said it will have to close down its plants in six German cities if the strike is not ended by Friday.

A Volkswagen slowdown would throw another 150,000 workers out of jobs, with a loss of 8,000 cars per day. Audi NSU Auto Union, a Volkswagen subsidiary, which has already laid off many workers said it will have to lay off 8,500 of the 13,000 workers at its Ingolstadt plant starting tonight. The Ingolstadt plant is primarily affected by a shortage of electrical parts supplied by the Bosch company in Stuttgart.

Laporte Murderer Gets 2d Life Term

MONTREAL, Nov. 30 (AP). — Paul Rose, 38, was sentenced today to life imprisonment for the kidnapping in October, 1970, of Pierre Laporte, the late Quebec labor minister.

The kidnapping sentence is to be served concurrently with the life sentence already imposed on Rose for the murder of Mr. Laporte.

Rose, who was defending himself, had been barred from the courtroom for more than a week for continual outbursts and failure to rise when the justice entered the chamber. He was allowed into court for sentencing.

'Ice Broken' At Talks on Money Crisis

Progress Reported By Group of Ten

(Continued from Page 1)

The U.S. deficit by approximately \$13 billion.

To induce the trade partners to upvalue by an average of 11 percent, the American plan called for removal of the U.S. 10 percent surcharge on imports, a surtax levied as of Aug. 15.

The Give and Take

The United States imposed the surcharge to make imports more costly. The American position is that if its trade allies upvalue their currencies, raising their prices for goods sold to the United States, the surcharge can be removed. The net effect would also be an improvement in the position of U.S. exports, since they would be sold for U.S. dollars worth less vis-à-vis the foreign purchaser's currency.

Conference sources said that the EEC nations here and Britain voiced early opposition to the U.S. "compromise" agreement to 11-percent upvaluations by its partners.

When the opposition arose, according to the sources, the Americans did not seem prepared to write this conference off as a deadlock. Sources said it appeared that the United States might have a "fallback" position to which it might retreat in further compromise.

Sources noted that Arthur Burns, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve System and a delegate here, has—with other American officials—been urging President Nixon in recent weeks to accept a devaluation of the dollar in the form of an adjusted official price of gold.

French Stand

The French were reliably reported to be the only delegation insisting that a dollar devaluation against gold must be made.

This prompted early speculation that the meeting next month of President Nixon and French President Georges Pompidou, in the Azores, might be the place where the Americans and French would iron out their differences.

But then the sources close to Mr. Schiller reported that his session with Mr. Connolly and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "broke the ice" which had been forming up early today. Thus, some hopes of an agreement here remained tonight in the thoughts of the delegations from America, West Germany, Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Sweden, Canada, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Some among them were reported willing to accept something other than dollar devaluation against gold. One alternative would be a change in the value of special drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund—so-called paper gold—against the dollar.

Fading outright agreement here, sources said, the conference in Rome might serve well as a stepping stone toward a Nixon-Pompidou accord in December in the Azores. If tomorrow's final communiqué from this conference says that, despite lack of agreement, all sides felt progress had been made in Rome, then prospects will seem bright for the next major action to develop in the Azores.

Law Group Cites Nixon War Policy

ALGIER, Nov. 30 (AP). — An international conference of judges, lawyers and law professors branded President Nixon's Vietnamization policy today as "neo-colonialist repression" violating the fundamental rights of the peoples of Indochina.

A 6,000-word statement adopted by the meeting asserted that, under U.S. intervention in Indochina is "illegal" all other governments should grant political asylum to American deserters and war protesters.

Justices from 38 nations including the United States and several West European countries met behind closed doors for three days to discuss international legal aspects of the war. Henri Holing of Belgium was chairman of the group. M. L. Smirnov, president of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federative Republic, led a Soviet delegation.

Brandt Registers Gain Over Barzel in Poll

HAMBURG, Nov. 30 (AP). — Chancellor Willy Brandt has gained in popularity over opposition leader Rainer Barzel, according to an opinion poll's results released today.

The poll, conducted for Stern magazine, showed 54 percent of those questioned favored Mr. Brandt as chancellor while 27 percent said they would prefer Mr. Barzel.

A similar poll last June gave Mr. Brandt 50 percent and Mr. Barzel 34 percent. Mr. Brandt was designated yesterday as the chancellor candidate to be put forth for 1973 by the opposition coalition of Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union.



SECRET TALKS—Israeli Premier Golda Meir whispering to Deputy Premier Yigal Alon at Tel Aviv airport yesterday before leaving for a two-week visit to the United States for crucial talks with President Nixon. Mr. Alon will be the acting premier in the absence of Mrs. Meir.

Eban Presents Five Options For Israeli-Arab Peace Talks

LONDON, Nov. 30 (UPI). — Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban has presented five options for a negotiated settlement with Arab countries.

Mr. Eban, in London for a three-day official visit, also told newsmen at a Foreign Press Association lunch that renewed war is not inevitable in the Middle East. He said, however, that fresh fighting would be "fraught with disaster for Egypt."

The Israeli minister's meetings with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home produced no new proposals for a possible settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the foreseeable future, officials said.

Multiplicity of Options

"There is a multiplicity of options for negotiations of a settlement," Mr. Eban said.

He listed five: A special agreement on the reopening of the Suez Canal; resumption of talks for an overall settlement with UN intermediary Gumar V. Jarring; discussion of isolated problems, like the refugee issue; negotiation on procedures for subsequent substantive talks; negotiation of selective problems on which differences are not too great.

He ruled out Israeli withdrawal from cease-fire lines, except in the context of peace. He said the clock could not be turned back on the issue of unification of Jerusalem, but added that Israel did not wish "exclusive responsibilities for the holy places."

Israel envisaged a Middle East solution on the model of Benelux or the Scandinavian countries, with secure borders, open for free exchanges, Mr. Eban said.

China's Entry

Effective UN initiatives for a Middle East peace settlement seemed less likely than before, because of the entry of China, he said.

But, he added, the "availability for Arab-Israeli negotiations have not been exhausted, nor have the remedies."

In addition to meeting Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr. Eban also conferred tonight with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Mrs. Meir to New York

TEL AVIV, Nov. 30 (UPI). — Premier Golda Meir left for New York today en route to a crucial round of talks in Washington.

5 Accused Terrorists Flee Istanbul Jail by Sewer Pipe

ISTANBUL, Nov. 30 (AP). — Five Turkish terrorists, including one accused of murdering an Israeli diplomat earlier this year, escaped from a military prison here through a sewer yesterday, authorities reported.

Mahir Cayan, the leftist accused of abducting and murdering 1964 U.S. Consul-General Ephraim Elrom last May, escaped with four accomplices from Maltepe prison, a communist-run facility.

Cayan was one of two urban guerrillas belonging to the outlawed Turkish People's Liberation Army who held a 14-year-old

Thursday with President Nixon. Referring yesterday to Mrs. Meir's objective to have the U.S. embargo on Phazman jets lifted, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told a group of French Jewish leaders that the American embargo would get the United States nowhere in its efforts to resolve the Middle East conflict.

"Israel cannot conduct negotiations under pressure of an embargo," he said. "But if it has to fight for lack of any other alternative, it will fight even under an embargo."

Nixon to Stay Week in China

(Continued from Page 1)

States to discuss technical and logistical matters.

These will include such questions as communications and how many correspondents will be allowed to travel with the President.

Mr. Kissinger said "something like two regiments" of correspondents have applied to cover the trip.

"We have presented the requests to the Chinese, and after the dimensions of the intrusion that may befall them had sunk in, the Chinese agreed to do the maximum possible within the extent of their technical and physical capabilities," he said.

The White House adviser predicted that the number of correspondents permitted to go to China with Mr. Nixon will be smaller than is normal on a presidential trip but much larger than anything the Chinese have been confronted with before.

On the problems of press coverage and communications, he said, U.S. and Chinese authorities have been cooperating fully and attempting to arrange coverage consistent with the worldwide interest shown in the President's plans to make his historic journey to Peking.

2-Hour SALT Session

VIENNA, Nov. 30 (AP). — U.S. and Soviet negotiators in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks here today had another two-hour session, the fifth in the present round, and the sixth since SALT started more than two years ago at Helsinki.

Assassins of Tell Reported Had Planned to Kill Hussein

CAIRO, Nov. 30 (UPI). — King Hussein said his family were scheduled to be killed by four Palestinian gunmen who confessed shooting Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell Sunday, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

It published what it said was a report of the interrogation of the accused, who detailed the background of their newly formed vengeance squad and plans to kill leading Arab figures.

One of the four, Issa Ahmed Rabah, 37, told investigators his group—known as the Black Hand of September—planned to kill the king, his family, Mr. Tell and the Jordanian commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Habis Majall.

The king's assassination was scheduled to take place when he visited Cairo earlier this year, but it was thwarted when King Hussein canceled the visit, the newspaper said.

A government attorney, Hassan Omar, named Rabah—a Haffa-born Palestinian student at Beirut's American University—as the leader of the assassination.

First Shot

Rabah is said to have admitted firing the first shot at Mr. Tell as he stepped out of his car at the Shagrat Hotel in Cairo.

He allegedly told investigators that he shot at Tell because he was "not a woman as you have described him" and then "let him have it."

Meanwhile, Egyptian police were reported to be hunting for a fifth Palestinian believed to have played a role in the assassination of Mr. Tell.

Al-Ahram said investigators did not know his name but said he used the code names "Abu Ahmed" or "Abu Mohammed."

Al-Ahram said the investigation showed some of the background of the September group, which was described by guerrilla sources as a newly formed vengeance squad to eliminate anti-Palestinian leaders in the Arab world.

Assassination Plans

Another of the accused, Mohamed Soleiman Khalifa, said he had founded the group, which used to meet in the evenings in a wood near Beirut Airport to draw up assassination plans.

He said the 600-man organization was divided into cells of four or five men, each with its own type of machine guns, pistols and grenades.

At the same time, a forensic scientist said that Mr. Tell was hit by only two bullets—and only one of them lethal.

Police, a source said, Mr. Tell had been hit four or five times.

Dr. Kamal al-Sayed Mustafa, Under-Secretary for Forensic Medicine at the Ministry of Justice, said today that a postmortem showed that one bullet penetrated his left arm and then struck him near the heart. The other bullet caused a thigh wound.

Divided Opinion

The Arab world was apparently still divided today on official and popular levels over whether to regard the four assassins as killers or heroes.

Al-Ahram disclosed that Libya had refused to sign a cable of condolences dispatched to King Hussein by delegates attending the Arab Defense Council meeting, at which Mr. Tell had been representing Jordan.

The ensuing controversy was solved by a decision to let Arab League Secretary-General Abdul Khalik Haseena sign the cable on behalf of all delegates.

But Al-Ahram itself today squarely condemned the assassination, saying it can only lead to further division in Arab ranks and renewed bloodshed in Jordan.

Miswear in Cairo, the Arab League Defense Council today ended a three-day meeting called to mobilize Arab potentials against Israel.

The council—comprising defense and foreign ministers and chiefs of staff of the 17-member Arab League—made several decisions which guarantee participation by all member states in the battle against Israel, conference sources said.

Egypt's chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Assad Shawi, author of a "battle plan" against Israel, said the council "will make several strategic decisions." He did not elaborate.

The council meetings were interrupted by a 17-day tour.

Conferees Meet Anew to Work Over Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI). — Senate and House conferees struggled with economic provisions today in the second day of efforts to reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions of the tax bill.

Meanwhile, the White House cautioned congressional leaders that President Nixon was not hunting when he vowed to veto the tax bill if it reaches his desk with a "budget-busting" campaign.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., joined the battle of words with a statement accusing Mr. Nixon of acting with ill grace in his threat to veto.

"When measured against the dismal record of economic performance which has been inflicted upon this nation since January, 1969, the President's pronounced hostility to intelligent compromise," Rep. Albert said.

WEATHER

AREA	TEMP.	WIND	SEA
ALABAMA	65-75	SE 10-15	C
ALASKA	40-50	SE 10-15	C
ARIZONA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
ARKANSAS	60-70	SE 10-15	C
CALIFORNIA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
CANADA	40-50	SE 10-15	C
CENTRAL	60-70	SE 10-15	C
CUBA	80-90	SE 10-15	C
FLORIDA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
GEORGIA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
ILLINOIS	60-70	SE 10-15	C
INDIANA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
IOWA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
KANSAS	60-70	SE 10-15	C
KENTUCKY	60-70	SE 10-15	C
LOUISIANA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
MAINE	40-50	SE 10-15	C
MARYLAND	60-70	SE 10-15	C
MASSACHUSETTS	60-70	SE 10-15	C
MICHIGAN	60-70	SE 10-15	C
MINNESOTA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
MISSISSIPPI	60-70	SE 10-15	C
MISSOURI	60-70	SE 10-15	C
MONTANA	40-50	SE 10-15	C
NEBRASKA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
NEVADA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
NEW HAMPSHIRE	60-70	SE 10-15	C
NEW JERSEY	60-70	SE 10-15	C
NEW YORK	60-70	SE 10-15	C
NORTH CAROLINA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
NORTH DAKOTA	40-50	SE 10-15	C
OHIO	60-70	SE 10-15	C
OKLAHOMA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
OREGON	60-70	SE 10-15	C
PENNSYLVANIA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
RHODE ISLAND	60-70	SE 10-15	C
SOUTH CAROLINA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
SOUTH DAKOTA	40-50	SE 10-15	C
TENNESSEE	60-70	SE 10-15	C
TEXAS	60-70	SE 10-15	C
UTAH	40-50	SE 10-15	C
VIRGINIA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
WASHINGTON	60-70	SE 10-15	C
WEST VIRGINIA	60-70	SE 10-15	C
WISCONSIN	60-70	SE 10-15	C
WYOMING	40-50	SE 10-15	C

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10/11/12/13

With Nixon on Monday

Trudeau Sees Some Progress on Economic Issues With U.S.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said today that the meeting with President Nixon here on world problems had been a success. He said the meeting had paved the way for a major breakthrough in the relationship between the two countries.

U.S. Urges Free Trade in Rector

CITY, Nov. 30 (AP)—The U.S. State Department today urged free trade in the Caribbean. It said that the U.S. was interested in the Caribbean area and that it was willing to discuss the issue with the Caribbean Community.

Guilty of Murdering 5

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—A jury today found a Japanese man guilty of murdering five people. The man, who was 35 years old, was charged with the murders of five people in a hotel in Chicago.

Committee Chief

is Backs New Draft Bill on President on War

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Senate Armed Services Committee today reached a principle in principle with the House of Representatives on a new draft bill on the president's powers in war. The bill would give the president the power to declare war, but it would also require the president to consult with the Congress before doing so.

War Cited

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Senate Armed Services Committee today cited the war in Vietnam as a reason for the need for a new draft bill on the president's powers in war. The committee said that the war in Vietnam had shown that the president's powers in war were too broad and that they needed to be limited.

U.S. Expert Says Criticism Forced Firms to Put Nutrients in Cereals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—A consumer lobbyist said today that some breakfast food makers are now packing nutrients into cereals because of criticism from the government. The lobbyist said that the government had forced the makers to do this because of concerns about the nutritional value of the cereals.

New Princeton Head

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 30 (AP)—William G. Bowen, 38, an economist who has served as provost of Princeton University since 1967, was named president of Princeton today. He will succeed Robert F. Cohen July 1.



BACK TO WORK—Boston longshoremen loading cargo yesterday aboard a Greek ship after a U.S. District Court judge issued a temporary back-to-work order.

U.S. Ports Nearing Prestrike Pace After Back-to-Work Injunctions

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Work orders for America's East and Gulf Coast longshoremen increased today as port activity picked up following the injunctions issued under the Taft-Hartley law that ended a two-month dock strike.

Price Commission Gives Ford 2.9% and GM 2.5% Increases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Price Commission approved yesterday an average 2.9 percent price increase for cars, trucks and equipment produced by the Ford Motor Co. Ford had asked for a 4.4 percent average increase. A commission spokesman said that this request was turned down because it would have given Ford a higher profit margin than the company recorded during its base period.

The commission also approved a request by General Motors Corp. to raise prices of 1972-model cars, trucks and optional equipment by an average of up to 3.5 percent. The commission stated that the decision was based on cost increases and their projected effect upon profit margins (before taxes) for the balance of the 1972 model year.

Two Cosmos Orbited

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union put two satellites of its Cosmos series into earth orbit yesterday. The satellites were launched from the Plesetsk cosmodrome.

CIA Aide Cushman To Head Marine Corps

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—President Nixon today announced he will nominate Lt. Gen. Robert E. Cushman Jr., now deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to become commander of the Marine Corps. Cushman is a 56-year-old man who has served in the Marine Corps for 25 years.

Light Contacts Only on Drive In Cambodia

Most Red Losses Laid to Air Strikes

By Iver Peterson
SAIGON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The huge South Vietnamese drive against enemy base areas inside Cambodia entered its second week today, and the Saigon command released battle statistics that showed a low level of contact with Communist forces there.

Light Contacts Only on Drive In Cambodia

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The huge South Vietnamese drive against enemy base areas inside Cambodia entered its second week today, and the Saigon command released battle statistics that showed a low level of contact with Communist forces there. The statistics showed that the South Vietnamese had killed 1,200 enemy soldiers and captured 100 weapons.

Light Contacts Only on Drive In Cambodia

Most Red Losses Laid to Air Strikes

By Iver Peterson
SAIGON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The huge South Vietnamese drive against enemy base areas inside Cambodia entered its second week today, and the Saigon command released battle statistics that showed a low level of contact with Communist forces there.

Reports were published in Saigon, meanwhile, that a second operation involving as many as 15,000 government troops had been launched in the Central Highlands close to the Cambodian border. South Vietnamese Army spokesmen were angered by the publication of the report in a daily newspaper but refused to deny it.

The operation was designed to relieve Communist fighting around Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, but reports indicated that the fighting there has not let up during the last week. The figures released here today said a total of 213 Communist soldiers have been killed in the week-long operation, all but 45 of them by large-scale American and South Vietnamese air and artillery strikes.

Instead, the enemy appears to have melted back out of reach of the South Vietnamese. The reported new drive in the Central Highlands has been limited at from time to time by local commanders during the last several months. It was seen as necessary to weaken North Vietnamese base areas in the so-called "barrier" region where the South Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian borders intersect.

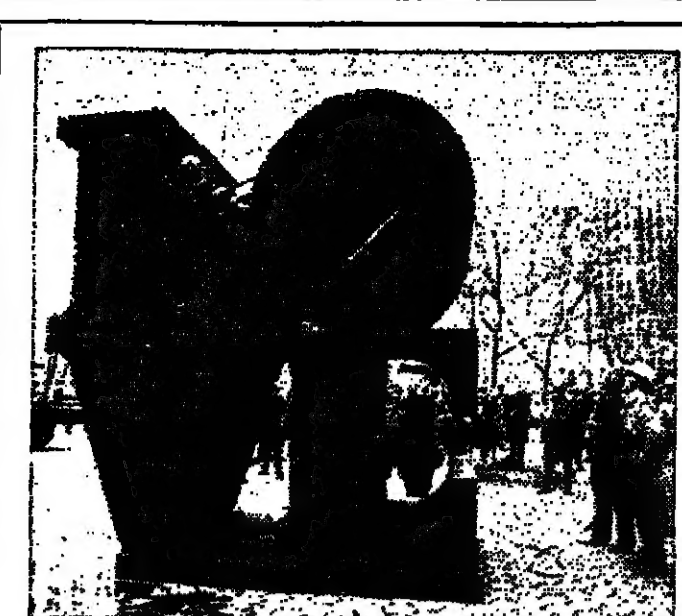
While his spokesman declined to comment on the reports of the operation in the Central Highlands, the Saigon government command issued a new set of guidelines for correspondents that threatens reporters with loss of accreditation if news of military operations is printed before they are officially announced.

Giant C-5A Airplane To Undergo Study

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—The U.S. Air Force and Lockheed Aircraft Corp. will make a yearlong study of the troubled C-5A military transport plane, the Defense Department said yesterday. The study will "evaluate structural tests and procedures" and recommend modifications, if necessary.

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WORK OF LOVE—Robert Indiana (right, with hard hat) and New York Parks administrator August Heckscher look at Indiana's sculpture, "Love," on display at 5th Avenue Plaza since Monday, where it will remain until Jan. 5 before being returned to be permanently installed in Indianapolis Museum of Art.

Pentagon Reform Centralizes Trouble-Plagued PX System

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Pentagon announced yesterday a shakeup in the management of the worldwide Army and Air Force Post Exchange System, subject of a Nov. 2 Senate report demanding reforms to end corruption. The change, to be made in two steps beginning next month, will remove from the hands of local commanders overseas the management of military PXs and place it in the hands of a single commander.

Following a three-year probe of the military club and PX system, the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee charged that the Defense Department was slow in rooting out dishonesty and mismanagement, which the subcommittee said flourished.

The senators proposed legislation calling for reorganization of all activities funded from PX and club profits, to put them under one Pentagon governing body. They also proposed the creation of an inspector general's office that would investigate wrongdoing in all the services.

Large Operation
The change announced by the Pentagon involves only the PX system. Its sales of \$3.5 billion a year make it the world's third largest retail enterprise. Denying that the change was prompted by the Senate report, the Pentagon said it was in accord with recommendations made last year by the House Armed Services Committee.

Air Force Maj. Gen. William B. Campbell will become commander of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. In the past, Gen. Campbell had responsibility for Army and Air Force PXs only in the United States.

Operation of the worldwide PX system under a single commander will help make the system more efficient and provide better customer service, the Pentagon said. Navy exchanges, mostly small operations aboard ships, are not affected by the change. Gen. Campbell's headquarters are in Dallas.

The Senate probe of the PX and service-club system was followed by some reforms and punishment of those allegedly involved in corruption.

The punishment included revocation of medals, courts-martial, forced retirements, criminal indictments and trials, demotions and dismissals. Three generals, including a former manager of the PX system in Europe, were among those involved.

But Gen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., who headed the investigation, said in issuing the Senate report that while he was pleased by the remedial actions, much remained to be done.

The new PX management system will begin Dec. 15 with exchanges in Panama, Puerto Rico, the Azores, Greenland and Labrador coming under Gen. Campbell's control. The management of the European, Pacific and Alaskan exchange systems will be realigned Jan. 27.

Gen. Campbell said in a statement that while he was pleased by the remedial actions, much remained to be done. He said that the PX system was a "major problem" and that it needed to be reformed.

The Senate probe of the PX and service-club system was followed by some reforms and punishment of those allegedly involved in corruption. The punishment included revocation of medals, courts-martial, forced retirements, criminal indictments and trials, demotions and dismissals.

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Senate Panel Report Backs Rehnquist

Judiciary Majority Criticizes Opponents

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—A majority report of the Senate Judiciary Committee terms "totally unfounded" charges made by opponents of William H. Rehnquist's nomination to the Supreme Court. In recommending his confirmation by the Senate, the committee said, "The prime prerequisites for service on the Supreme Court are a professional competence, open-mindedness and a sense of fairness."

The committee report also recommends the confirmation of Lewis F. Powell Jr. to the Supreme Court and terms him "thoroughly qualified."

Mr. Rehnquist, an assistant attorney general, and Mr. Powell, a Richmond, Va., lawyer, were named by President Nixon to succeed retired Justice John M. Harlan and the late Justice Hugo L. Black.

Mr. Powell has run into virtually no opposition, but Mr. Rehnquist has been strongly opposed by labor and civil-rights leaders in testimony before the committee. The panel has 16 members—nine Democrats and seven Republicans.

The committee unanimously approved the nomination of Mr. Powell last week but divided, 13 to 4, in its support of Mr. Rehnquist, a former Phoenix, Ariz., lawyer.

The four Democrats on the committee who voted against Mr. Rehnquist's nomination are preparing a minority report to be filed later. They contend he has failed to demonstrate a commitment to civil rights and civil liberties.

Senate leaders plan to bring the nominations up for debate Thursday and hope for a vote before the end of the week.

The committee majority report, drafted for submission to the Senate, said charges that Mr. Rehnquist is insensitive to the civil rights of minority citizens are "utterly without factual or inferential support."

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NEW PRINCETON HEAD
PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 30 (AP)—William G. Bowen, 38, an economist who has served as provost of Princeton University since 1967, was named president of Princeton today. He will succeed Robert F. Cohen July 1.

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Assassination in Cairo

The assassination of Premier Wasfi Tell of Jordan is a serious blow to King Hussein, whom Mr. Tell had served with extraordinary determination and devotion, if not always with perfect wisdom.

But this cowardly murder in a Cairo hotel can hardly aid the cause of the Palestinian Arabs, which the assassins profess to champion. It is another sordid example of the tendency of some Palestinians toward self-destruction and of the persisting capacity for mischief of the extremist elements whose organized military strength in Jordan was so effectively decimated under Mr. Tell's direction last summer.

Mr. Tell's death deprives King Hussein of an able and tough lieutenant in his struggle to control the guerrilla groups which had practically taken over Jordan during the airplane hijackings of the summer of 1970. However, it will only spur the king's determination to remain master in his own house, a determination he has already demonstrated by the appointment of Maj. Gen. Mohammed Rasoul al-Kallany, another *bête noire* of the guerrillas, as his special adviser on

security. The assassination would appear to eliminate any lingering chance of a new agreement between Amman and the guerrillas for the resumption of guerrilla operations from Jordanian soil.

It could be argued that by throwing the Arab camp into fresh disarray and thus further weakening the military position of the Arab world, the assassins have effectively aided Israel. But such divisive acts of violence also undermine the chances for a peace that would best serve the interests of all parties in the area.

Wasfi Tell was ruthless in his suppression of the guerrillas, but he was hated and feared most of all by the extremists because he was a rational man who sought a practical accommodation with Israel. Unless such pragmatic policies are vigorously pursued by all parties to an early settlement—but with more regard for the views of the majority of Palestinians who are not die-hard fedayeen—then extremism is likely to flourish anew among the Palestinians, threatening the peace and security of Arabs and Israelis alike.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Campaign Spending Legislation

It is extremely unfortunate that the issue of campaign spending has suddenly been enveloped in a fog of partisan politics. With that fog hanging over Capitol Hill as Congress attempts to finish up its business this week, the objectives of the campaign legislation which has passed the Senate are likely to be hard to discern. But their importance is not diminished. Both bills—the spending limitations bill which is before the House and the financing bill which is tacked onto the President's tax proposals—are aimed at breaking an unhealthy connection between big money and elective office.

The legislation limiting spending is, perhaps, the more crucial of the two. If the House does what it ought to do—pass the Senate bill and the MacDonnell bill—the first major step toward getting campaign spending under control will have been taken. Indeed, the votes cast in the House this week will provide a record of which members really want to make American politics more democratic and which want to continue a system that requires candidates for many federal offices either to be wealthy or to become obligated to wealthy persons or organizations. Those votes will also provide a record of who does and who does not want the people back home to know where the money for political campaigns comes from. The issues in that bill, concerning both its spending limitations and its disclosure provisions, are just that simple.

The issues involved in the financing provision attached by the Senate to the tax bill are almost, but not quite, as simple. This proposal is a small first, imperfect step toward public financing of campaigns. The first half of it would let individuals deduct on their federal income tax bills small contributions to candidates or parties of their choice. The other half would let each taxpayer earmark 1% of his tax for the pres-

idential candidate of the party of his choice or for a fund from which presidential candidates could draw. The presidential candidate who chooses to finance his campaign this way would be limited to about \$20 million in total spending and barred from raising money from private sources. With a presidential election less than a year off, and with the Republicans floating in cash and the Democrats floundering near bankruptcy, the political aspects of this proposal are obvious.

The debate in the Senate over this funding mechanism served only to enmesh the whole campaign spending question further in party-line politics. So eager are the Republicans to capitalize on their current financial dominance that many of them spoke as if it were dishonest for a politician not to want to sell out to big contributors. The Democrats, on the other hand, are so eager to find some way out of their financial hole that many of them spoke as if it were dishonest for a politician to accept any contributions. That kind of overstated and occasionally nasty debate did nothing to improve the proposal offered by the Democrats although they did accept an important amendment by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R., Md., giving the taxpayer more choice about where his dollar goes.

The financing proposal, too, now faces a test in the House. When it comes to a vote there, members ought to regard it in terms of what it means for the future—not just for what it means for 1972. Undoubtedly, it will help the Democrats in the 1972 presidential campaign. But just as certainly it will be followed in subsequent years, if it works, by an expansion of a public financing system until it includes all federal offices. That, we submit, is a goal to be pursued vigorously. It is the best known way to get rid of the corrupting influence of money in elections.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Summits

France has been the only nation to have had a clear position (in the dollar crisis), a position which the interest of the United States would be to adopt if it better appraised how much its own interests are linked with those of the rest of the world. It is thus clear that it is because of the courageous, logical position taken alone but immediately (by France) that President Nixon wishes to meet with President Pompidou before meeting with representatives of other great countries. Add to this the successful diplomacy of making openings to both Peking and Moscow after having taken the initiative to revive Europe at The Hague. And it is clear that we can be pleased with both our foreign policy and our economic situation.

—From *La Nation* (Paris).

The principal objective of the Nixon-Pompidou meeting in the Azores is to seek a rapprochement between the two countries over the monetary crisis. The brutal diplomacy of Mr. Connally has been ineffective on Japan and Europe, and Mr. Nixon, sharply criticized by congressmen for his financial policies, realizes he can get the problem out of the rut only by making concessions.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

Death of Tell

Wasfi Tell's assassination keeps Arab rivalries on the boil at a highly inopportune moment—just before the United Nations takes up the Middle East again and while President Sadat is threatening war. Tell was in Cairo for a meeting of the Arab Defense Council, which was intended to make Sadat's saber-rattling more credible.

His presence indicated some improvement in the strained relations between Egypt and Jordan, for, until very recently, Tell was barred from Cairo because of the part he played in King Hussein's smashing of the Palestine guerrillas. Things will now be worse than ever after Jordan's prime minister has been murdered in broad daylight in the middle of Cairo, despite Hussein's urgent request for special protection to ensure his safety.

Hussein will not find it easy to replace Tell, who was devoted, tough and efficient. His murder will have an unsettling effect in Jordan, increase the bitterness between bedouins and Palestinians and add to the already fearful burden on the king's shoulders. He will be even less inclined than he already was to get involved again in war with Israel at Egypt's behest, and more tempted to explore the possibilities of a separate peace.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

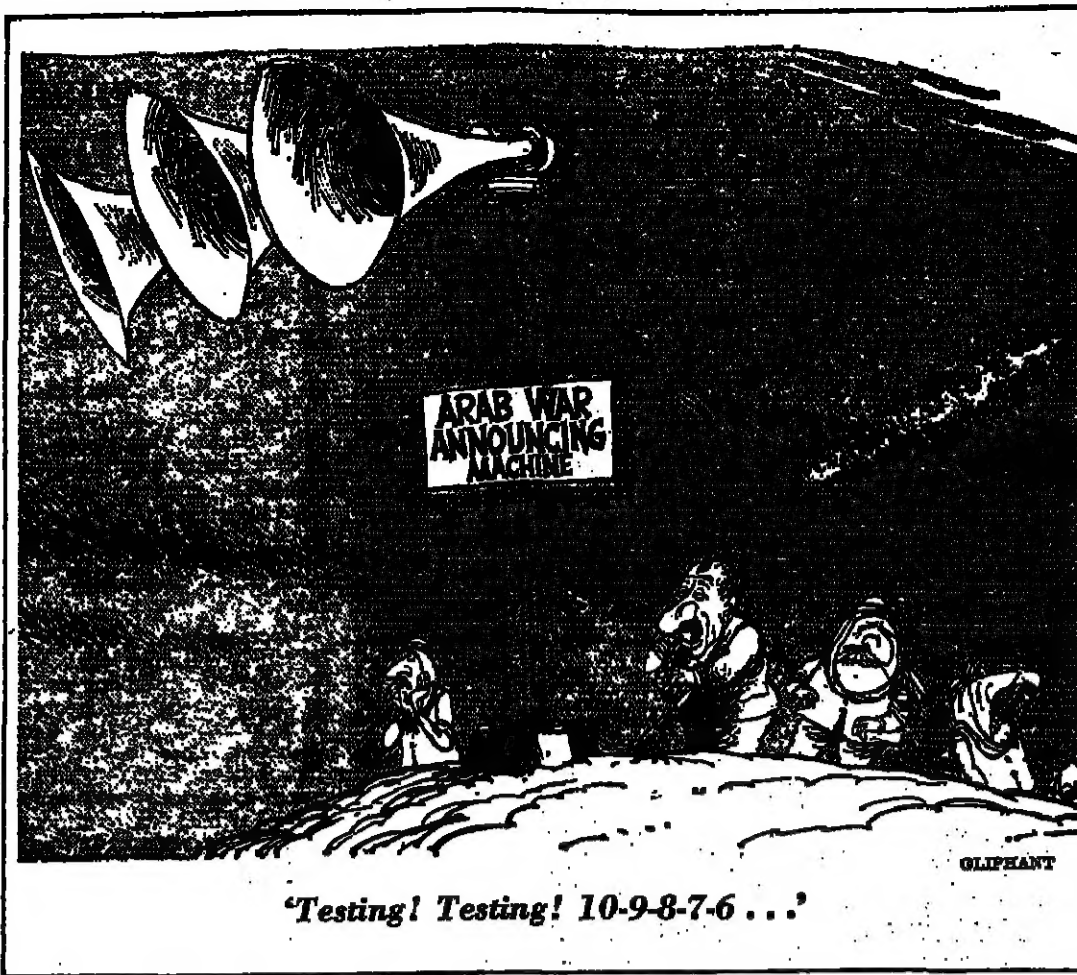
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—Mr. William Steinhay died in this city today of typhoid fever, aged sixty years. He had been ill for three weeks and was apparently recovering, but a fatal collapse occurred yesterday. Mr. Steinhay was well known as the manufacturer of the piano which bears his name. The house of Steinhay and Sons was founded by Henry Englehard Steinhay, who was born in Germany in 1877 and died in New York in 1871.

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—Murder in the first degree with no extenuating circumstances was the verdict returned at 8.30 last night by the jury of the Assize Court of the Seine at Versailles against Henri Désiré Landru, sometimes referred to as the "modern Bluebeard," who has been on trial for the past twenty-three days charged with the murder of ten women and a young man. Throughout the trial and yesterday Mr. Landru showed no emotion.



"Testing! Testing! 10-9-8-7-6..."

Karl Marx and the Irish

By C. L. Sulzberger

OSLO.—The interesting thing about current urban guerrilla violence in North Ireland is that Communist movements abroad seem to have abided by international rules of behavior and have done little to pour oil on the fire.

Although some arms emanating from Czechoslovakia have been seized on the way to Ulster, top London authorities say that foreign Communist states and movements appear so far to have kept out of the mess.

The reason this is so interesting is that Marxism has been concerned with Ireland even longer than it has been concerned with Russia. Contemporary Marxist doctrine teaches that Ireland was the first country to develop a "national liberation movement." Both Marx and Engels studied the Irish question more than a century ago and Engels actually began a history of Ireland which he never finished.

Engels, Too

On Nov. 2, 1867, Marx wrote Engels: "I used to think the separation of Ireland from England impossible. I now think it inevitable." Marx also wrote: "The English working class will never accomplish anything until it has got rid of Ireland... English reaction in England has its roots... in the subjugation of Ireland."

Communism in the two Irelands is small and divided into rival groups. However, all appear to agree on pressing violence and seeking to apply enough force so that Britain ultimately agrees to let both Irelands unite, despite the vigorous objections of Ulster's Protestant majority.

This concept is most urgently put forth by the Guevarists, not only in order to achieve settlement of the Irish problem but also to embarrass Britain and enfeeble the West. The current

issue of a Havana magazine called *Tricontinental* proclaimed: "A blow delivered against British imperialism: bourgeois rule by a rebellion in Ireland is of a hundred times greater political significance than a blow of equal weight in Asia or in Africa... Ireland, unique today in Europe, remains in the struggle for its national liberation."

Empire Started

The Marxist thesis is that the British Empire began with the invasion of Ireland in 1169 and that in the 17th century Britain forced the indigenous population of Ulster to emigrate and gave their land to Scottish immigrants—ancestral core of today's North Irish Protestant majority.

The Marxist thesis stresses economic exploitation. It argues that Ulster's Catholic population was decimated by lack of jobs; that London won't willingly relinquish control over Ulster because that would force it to pay for imports which now come duty free from the north.

Irish Communists apparently are trying to use their very small numerical influence to burrow into the IRA (Irish Republican Army), which itself is divided. The Guevarists claim the IRA "feels deep solidarity with the Cuban and Vietnamese revolutions" as well as el-Fatih, the Arab guerrilla group, but such claims clearly could only apply to the IRA "provisional" who are leading the current Ulster campaign.

The Communists have no mass movement in either Ireland because both the Catholic south and the largely Protestant north maintain deeply religious prejudices against Marxism, even if some groups borrow from its strategies. Aware of this, the Communists stress unity of both faiths in violence. The Guevarists say: "The idea of revolution is ingrained in the Irish mind... the closest allies of the Republican movement, and the only left force

with ties to the Protestant working class [in Ulster], is the Communist party... the Northern Irish are Irish, not British, and Republicanism is the one political force that can possibly unite Catholic and Protestant." The Guevarists urge violent revolution to establish in a united Ireland "an Irish workers and small farmers' republic. They contend that 'Ireland has the only revolutionary movement in Europe with a military component and a strategy of armed struggle.' And they conclude with this grim warning: 'Full-scale guerrilla war cannot be excluded as a future possibility.'"

This rationale gives special urgency to the need for tranquillizing the present crisis and then attempting to work out a new political deal which will insure fair treatment and equal rights for all Irishmen. Only such an approach can avoid the ultimate possibility that Europe's terrible religious conflict, the Thirty Years War, will not again flare up in the one corner where its embers still glow: this time with a contemporary Marxist tinge.

Letters

'Maoist Modesty'

Your lead editorial of Nov. 19 from *The New York Times*, "Maoist Modesty at the UN," illustrates the insular perception afflicting both *The Times* and the U.S. State Department as we go provincial.

The first of the two "built-in contradictions" to China's bid for third-world leadership specified seems almost desperately constructed, more of hope than reason: that Mr. Chiao's claim that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution will not be viewed kindly by leaders of newly independent countries because of the implication that their own

revolutions are not already complete.

I doubt very much that this thought has occurred in Algeria. As for China's indications of support for the Palestinian guerrillas disturbing many Arab governments which feel threatened by Palestinian extremism—perhaps those very governments, some of which are ruthless, self-perpetuating oligarchies, would fall if ever the workers and students they repress succeed at fermenting change to accommodate the common man.

Not only does China understand the Palestinian need to regain dignity, but, even more to her credit, social justice instead of declared feudal ideology seems to be China's primary measure of foreign governments.

Some Americans would like the world clock to stop and rest at peace (with power and affluence grading them), but the subjugated hundreds of millions in the emerging third world have a stronger motive to be heard and to be most likely only after fighting for a voice.

R. C. HILL.

Cannikin Comment

If my contempt of and distaste for the scientific faculty wanted any showing, the item in your issue of Nov. 8 would certainly fill the bill. If earthquakes are so common in the Aleutian Islands... why in hell did they select an area with this predisposition for their obscene experiments? I scorn the putative infallibility of their calculations and their assurances. That the chief of this crew trotted his wife and family along to the site was to me a revelation of a cavalier and oblique attitude blithely risking their lives to bolster his own cocksureness. In the eyes of other peoples, we Americans of today have far surpassed the Nazis of the 1930s in mistrust and delirium. Unfortunately, we have vastly greater potentialities for world damage than they possessed and, it would appear, in no more intelligent hands.

THOMAS DEVINE.

Lisbon.

السلامة

Turns Up at Sea The Bent By Bernard Britain in Deadlock Fishes in Long Session

Nov. 30 (NYT).—A marathon all-night session on talks between the European Economic Community and the British on the protection of British fishing rights ended today.

The session, which began at 11 p.m. and continued on into the early hours of the morning, was the latest in a series of talks between the two sides. The British are seeking to gain parliamentary approval for the Common Market had not moved further to meet British demands. The ministers are to meet again Dec. 11 on the problem, the only remaining bar to completion of Britain's entry bid.

Thirty Key Votes

The issue is of key importance because the votes of approximately 30 conservative members of Parliament from fishing constituencies are seen as vital in Prime Minister Edward Heath's bid to gain parliamentary approval for entry.

British fishing interests say grave damage would be done to them by the EEC's fishing rules, agreed to by the "Six" within hours of the opening by Britain of membership negotiations. The rules allow fishermen from Common Market countries to fish without restriction off the coasts of any other member. The Common Market nations—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—have far less rich fishing waters than Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland, which are seeking to join the community.

21 Hours of Talks

During most of the 21-hour round of talks, Norway, the country that feels most strongly on the fisheries issue, said little. The Norwegian government has asked that its coastline be given a permanent exception from the access rule. Norway has made it clear that unless it is granted an acceptable solution, it will withdraw its bid for membership.

Most of the discussion, however, revolved around a proposal that Britain, Ireland and Denmark be granted a 10-year stay before being forced to grant other community countries access to their waters. The talks stuck on what should be done at the end of the grace period.

Police Guard Talks

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Police stood outside the building here today as the ministers concluded their talks to prevent any repetition of yesterday's demonstration by some 200 striking EEC officials.

The officials, who are demanding an 11.5 percent pay increase, yesterday staged a two-hour sit-in on the 14th floor of the building while the negotiations went on.

Strike leaders called for tougher action today, but only a handful of demonstrators turned out. There were no incidents.

Mental Ward as Jail ed by Psychiatrists

By Marlene Simons

Y. Nov. 30 (WP).—Psychiatric hospitals are being used as a political tool, critics charged at the Congress of Psychiatric Hospitals in New York City.

As directed at the Congress, a press conference, but no action was taken by name reasons.

Isaiah, president of the Mexican Academy of Medicine, told about the case of the convicted murderer, who was placed in a psychiatric hospital after a political assassination.

The Soviet delegation to the world congress comprises 12 psychiatrists, among them Prof. Andrei Smeshnevsky. According to an open letter to the congress, while the Soviet citizens sent from Moscow, the professor was "well informed" about the "forced admission" to a mental clinic of the scientist Zhores A. Medvedev, who was later released.

British op Rungs pe Bridge

Nov. 30 (NYT).—At Britain's European summit, a two-day play here today scored maximum Italy by beating minus 2, and with a victory over 0.

Italian lead over hanged at 20 vice he 30 other com- have no hope of leaders in the days of play. The who have so far organization but at the bridge stand- nothing to cheer representatives against Portugal.

Under the leaders story-point totals: 2d, Great Britain, mark, 164; 4th, 21 5th shared by 1 and the Netherlands, Sweden, 143, good chance of a since their repre- a clear lead in championship, in ties are: 1st, Italy, by France and 184; next, Sweden, at Britain, 166.

AN TRUSCOTT.



TOY LINE—Eight-year-old Linda Pelletier of Topsham, Maine, hangs out all 23 of her fanny toys for breath of fresh air after complete washing and cleaning job.

On Proposed Europe Security Parley Warsaw Pact Ministers Open Strategy Talks

By James Feron

WARSAW, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The foreign ministers of the seven Warsaw Pact nations began today a two-day strategy session here today to plan for talks leading to a proposed European security conference.

Proposals formulated at this meeting are likely to be taken up next week in Brussels, when foreign ministers of NATO convene for three-day meetings.

The timing of the proposed conference may remain uncertain for some time, however, because leaders of East and West are in disagreement over the priorities of issues they feel should be settled first.

The conflict was underlined in Bonn during the day by Walter Scheel, the West German foreign minister, who reported disagreement over priorities in recent talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow.

Unsuccessful

Mr. Scheel said he was unsuccessful in convincing Mr. Gromyko that the Berlin issue must be solved before they could consider ratification of last year's Bonn-Moscow Treaty. The Soviet Union wants ratification to come first.

Similarly, Western spokesmen have argued that a Berlin agreement must be completed before they could offer any commitments on the convocation of a European security conference.

Thus diplomatic observers here see the Warsaw Pact meeting that began at midday here as an important, but far from final, stage in the year-long skirmishing over the conference, long sought by the Soviet Union.

The ministers convened in the imposing Palace of the Council of Ministers, where the Warsaw Pact itself was signed in 1955.

Informal Meetings

Informal meetings actually began yesterday, with preliminary sessions involving deputy foreign ministers and military leaders of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Although each of the pact members has spoken in favor of a European security conference, observers suggested that there could be differences of views over the content of any such meeting.

It also remains unclear, for example, if there is a unanimity of views on the question of including mutual and balanced military force reductions in a security conference, or whether the issue should be considered separately.

Reports from Moscow in recent days indicated that the Soviet Union and West Germany had agreed that the subject of balanced force reductions could be on the agenda of a security conference but that it would be handled by a committee.

Some NATO partners have indicated, however, that they would rather handle the force reduction question separately, and preferably before any overall security conference.

Bonn-Moscow Communique

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union and West Germany today urged a speedy conclusion to negotiations between Bonn and East Germany to put the Berlin agreement of last September into effect.

A West German-Soviet communique issued here following the visit of Mr. Scheel called the Berlin agreement "an essential step along the road of elimination of tension in the center of Europe."

Something Fishy in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Soviet and Polish Embassy officials, some dressed as anglers, practically fell over themselves to spy on a joint Danish-British naval exercise over the weekend, a newspaper said here today.

The Berlingske Tidende warned that such "clumsy espionage attempts" could well have consequences for members of otherwise friendly East bloc embassies.

The report comes only two days before Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin starts a three-day visit to Denmark.

The naval exercise, code-named "Black Monkey," consisted of sending minelayers into the ports of Koge and Skovshoved, on either side of Copenhagen, with British Special Air Service troops acting as the enemy.

Polish Ship at Port

In Koge, just as the exercise was beginning on Saturday, a Polish ship, the Domeyko, called at the port with alleged engine trouble and docked in a prime position for photographing the Danish minelayers, Berlingske Tidende said.

On Saturday evening, a Soviet ship, equipped with electronic surveillance equipment, anchored just outside the port and remained until the exercise was completed, the paper said.

Cars belonging to East European diplomats at Skovshoved were parked all around the perimeter of the port, normally a yachting harbor, but closed to civilians last weekend, the paper said. Among them was the car of the Soviet military attaché.

Lost Ballots Blur Result of Uruguay Vote 2 Men Still in Race After Leftist Loses

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Data relayed to earth by radio from a hole drilled into the lunar surface last summer by the Apollo-15 astronauts indicate that the moon is a far richer source of heat than had generally been supposed.

The finding of unexpectedly high heat flow from beneath the lunar surface, one of the most surprising of the Apollo program, has persuaded a number of scientists that current theories on how the moon and planets formed have to be revised.

Dr. Marcus E. Langseth of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory said that the heat flow determination, while a preliminary result obtained at a single site on the moon, is "one of the more profound and surprising results" of the Apollo missions. Dr. Langseth is responsible for analysis of the lunar heat flow measurements.

Dr. Gerald J. Wasserburg, professor of geology at the California Institute of Technology, who analyzed the returned lunar soil samples, said that henceforth, because of the heat flow finding, "it will be a different ball game" when one considers how planets were formed.

Series of Layers

It is now proposed that during the moon's birth a series of layers was laid down, producing a surface region rich in radioactive elements.

Heat generated by this radioactivity, it is thought, melted much of the top layer when the moon was young and accounts for the newly observed heat flow. The equipment for measuring the flow of heat from within the moon was installed four months ago in two holes drilled at the

Michèle Ray Not Free, Uruguay Police Insist

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Police today again denied press reports that French newswoman Michèle Ray has been released by terrorists who abducted her yesterday.

Those reports have been going around since yesterday, a police spokesman said. "But it is not true. There is absolutely nothing new."

Miss Ray was taken at gunpoint early yesterday from a house where she had been staying, at a beach area just outside Montevideo. She came to Uruguay to cover last Sunday's presidential elections.

Brazil Crash Kills 8

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Nov. 30 (AP).—A commuter train filled with 1,500 workers crashed head-on with a work train in the morning rush hour today, killing eight persons and injuring about 30 others.

Kosygin Visit Protest

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30 (AP).—Demonstrators hung red roses and barbed wire on the fence of the Soviet Embassy garden here today in a protest action described as a forerunner of demonstrations planned for the official visit of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, who is due Thursday.

Two Seized in Spain With \$642,000 'Hash'

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Nov. 30 (AP).—Customs police announced yesterday the seizure of 81 kilograms of hashish worth 45 million pesetas (\$642,857) in this southern Spanish Atlantic port.

An Italian and a Moroccan were arrested in two cars carrying the hashish. If convicted they face a maximum of 12 years in jail and a \$3,571 fine.

Nigerians Protest U.K.-Rhodesia Tie

LAGOS, Nigeria, Nov. 30 (AP).—Hundreds of rock-throwing, placard-carrying students stormed the British Deputy High Commission in Kaduna today protesting Britain's settlement with Rhodesia, it was reported in Lagos.

Riot police quelled the mob of some 200-300 students from Ahmadu Bello University, who marched through Kaduna, capital of Nigeria's north central state, smashing windows and doors.

They carried placards reading "To Hell With Ian Smith," "OAU Must Wake Up," "Nirumah Must Come to Rule Africa" and "Whites Should Leave Africa."

Warsaw Pact Ministers Open Strategy Talks

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\$735,000 Not Enough To Buy a Picasso

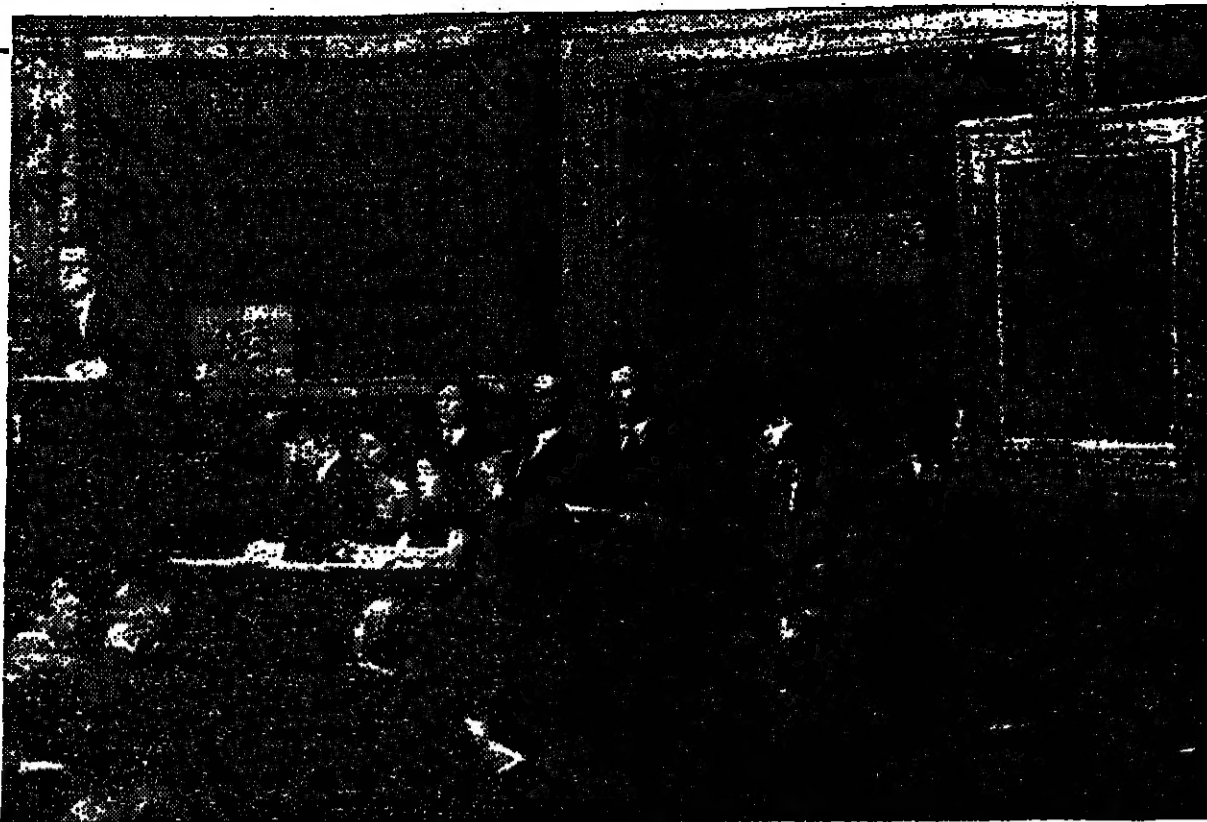
LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—A bid of \$284,000 (\$735,000) was not enough to buy an early Picasso work at Christie's auction house today.

The blue period painting "Mère et Enfant de Profil" was withdrawn from the sale because it failed to reach the reserve (or minimum) price set by its owner, an anonymous American collector. Bidding had started at \$100,000.

In 1937, the painting was bought at a Sotheby's auction in London by David Mann of Bodley Gallery, acting on behalf of its present owner. The price then was \$190,000 (\$532,000 at the 1967 rate of exchange), a world record, which still stands for a work by a living artist. It is believed that the present owner had hoped to double this figure today.

Painted in Barcelona in 1902, the picture shows a Madonna-like figure standing on the seashore with a child in her right arm and a red flower in her left hand.

The scene at Christie's yesterday when Picasso painting (right) failed to reach its reserve price.



Wagner's Symbolism and the Met's New 'Tristan and Isolde'

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK (NYT).—Frau Minne will, as *werde Nacht*, sing Isolde. "The Goddess of Love desires that it be night," she extinguishes the torch. Tristan appears, and soon starts the great love duet of the second act of "Tristan and Isolde." Even there the symbolism of night and day is explored. The day keeps the lovers apart. That is their real world. When Isolde hurries the torch to the ground it is a symbolic gesture that takes the opera out of one plane of existence and puts it in another.

"Tristan and Isolde" is full of night-and-day symbolism, and much of that is fully explored in Günther Schneider-Siemssen's new production at the Metropolitan Opera. A "Tristan" without constant reference to Wagner's symbolism (and there is a great deal more in addition to night-and-day) is, after all, not much of a "Tristan." This opera, relatively static and visionary, depends for its effect not on stage action but on revealing the states of mind of the two central characters. Everything is inner rather than outer.

"Here, in perfect trustfulness," wrote Wagner in his discussion of the creation of his opera, "I plunged into the inner depths of soul events, and from out the innermost center of the world I fearlessly built up its outer form... Life and death, the whole import and existence of the outer world, have hang on nothing but the inner movements of the soul." And, elsewhere, "World, power, fame, splendor, honor, knight-hood, loyalty and friendship, all scattered like a baseless dream: one thing alone left living: desire unquenchable, longing forever rearing itself—a fevered craving; one sole redemption—death, surcease of being, the sleep that knows no waking."

1865 Premiere

Ever since the premiere of "Tristan and Isolde" in 1865, producers have been tussling with the staging problems of the opera. Wagner's own staging ideas were rather literal, and most productions up to the neo-Bayreuth style of the 1950s followed suit. They tried to explain the symbolism, but often this was done in such literal terms that much of it was lost. The big exception was the avant-garde director Adolphe Appia, whose sets and

direction for "Tristan" in 1898 caused a furor.

Appia's concept—which, incidentally, he was able to realize through the effects he was able to achieve with the new invention called electric light—was startlingly modern. In a book he wrote in 1899, he pointed out that the basic problem of "Tristan and Isolde" as regards staging was the difficulty of reconciling two fundamentally opposite ideas—standard scenic investiture as opposed to the inner conflict. Appia resolved the problem by concentrating on the latter. "There is no need for the scenic designer to visualize this outer life, these purely external surroundings, for two reasons: first, because Wagner as a playwright is not interested in them, and his concentration on the inner, or spiritual, drama of the play would in any case have prevented him from doing so. What is dramatized at the outset is a conflict in the souls of Tristan and Isolde. Later on, in the dramatic action of the play, there is no longer any conflict with the external world."

Spiritual World

Appia goes on to discuss the nature of "the phantom world"

in which Tristan and Isolde find themselves. "Insofar as we make the spectator aware of how unimportant the physical stage setting is in comparison to the inner spiritual action, we induce him vicariously to become a part of this inner spiritual drama. The essential thing then becomes the purely inner, poetic, musical expressiveness of the play, and the balance between inner and outer drama can be maintained by a form of stage setting which underlines their relationship... The fundamental principle on which the staging of 'Tristan and Isolde' should be based is this: The audience must see the world of the protagonists as they themselves see it."

To do this, Appia made extensive use of light and dark, trying to underscore the symbolism of night and day. There were many complaints about the darkness of his staging as there later were about the Bayreuth stagings. Wolfgang and Wieland Wagner owed a great deal to Appia.

So does Schneider-Siemssen. More—much more—than the Wagner brothers he has, in his Metropolitan Opera production, made use of the Appia philosophy, and, thanks to contemporary technology, he was able to realize it in a way that Appia would have envied.

Love Potion In Act I, there is the ship bringing Isolde to Cornwall. It is a tremendous ship, the QE 2 of the Irish Sea, with sails covering most of the stage area, and with clouds seen through the sails. (As is well known, Cornish sailors invented nylon.) Everything pursues a normal course up to the love potion, and Schneider-Siemssen has carefully worked out the action. Then Tristan and Isolde drink. Suddenly the stage dissolves into a psychedelic swirl that suggests the formation of the



Ringo Starr

universe. One can find any kind of symbolism here, but two things are clear: The lovers are on another plane of existence; and the audience, Appia style, is experiencing that existence as the lovers themselves experience it. When the dust is over and Marla's return is ready to climb on board, the scene dissolves back to the original ship.

The Act II setting has stylized trees in the foreground and a naturalistic forest projected in the rear. It works, despite the stylistic inconsistency. But that is not important. What is important happens when Tristan appears and joins with Isolde to sing "O sink hernieder." Again the lovers suddenly find themselves in their own world, one far removed from reality. They are in the empyrean, in a swirling universe of love. Only their faces are visible. Slowly they rise, the only animate things in the entire cosmos. (As a by-product, everything is isolated down to the pure music.) When Brangäne sings the warning from a perch high up at the left of the stage, she is illuminat-

ed and the lovers disappear, to return after Brangäne vanishes.

For the third act there is an immense parabola symbolic of earth, sky and water. Again the action is more or less orthodox until the "Liebestod," where Isolde once again is transported into her universe of night. She sings alone, and not until the very end is the body of Tristan also shown, as the curtain descends.

This is a brilliantly realized, imaginative production of "Tristan and Isolde." It is marred in a few places by an over-busy hand, where Schneider-Siemssen is not content to leave well enough alone. The Tristan-Isolde universe in the second act, for instance, undergoes too many changes, and that is psychologically bad. The observer keeps asking himself what is coming next instead of concentrating on the initial point so beautifully made. And there is one inexcusable spot at the very end, where Isolde kneels the "Liebestod," the night sky bursts out with a group of Cornish card stars. How much better it would have been to let the opera end shrouded in mystery, transfigured night rather than introduce this obvious vulgarity!

One does hope that Schneider-Siemssen reconsiders. For this is an absorbing production that, in making use of modern technology, nevertheless never violates the essential spirit of the opera. More than that; it adds a dimension that, far more than in any production this writer has come across, lets the audience share the inner "soul states" (as Wagner described them) of Tristan and Isolde. And what with Ringo Starr and Jess Thomas as the lovers, and with Edele Leinhardt conducting a magnificent integrated performance, the participants do full honor to the production. Double were their pains, double be their praise.

But there is a paramount difference between these two explorations of the world of sound—greater than the four decades

difference in birth date that is in the realm of the calculating. Perhaps this gap wider last night because of Wagner's more traditional concept of works were in "Density 21.5," an exacting, "Columbian" for of elements, mostly wind "Equatorial," with its a short introduction to May "In contrast Xenakis's "symbolique" and works with the aid of IBM and mathematical problems seemed to submerge the element. Even the recent "ra," which pushed the strings instruments to more extremes, made brute violence live musicians, the really had considerable under Amy's direction Georges Flourens, a persuasive, advocate for the place for Xenakis in "Baroque" and his exhortations in "Roma."

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Musie in Paris

Sounding Board—Domaine Music

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 30 (NYT).—The Domaine Musical has been for two decades one of the most prestigious sounding boards for avant-garde music, but its public personality has been changing in the last couple of years, and this year is bringing some more changes.

The recent changes began with a change of venue, from the fashionable confines of the Odéon (after the expulsion of Jean-Louis Barrault, who was a kind of godfather to the Domaine) down the hill and across the Seine to the relative hilly-hilly of the Théâtre de la Ville. Then came a change of direction, when Pierre Boulez (founder and patron) cut his last stormy tie with French musical life, leaving the reins in the hands of his younger colleague, Gilbert Amy, who is less abrasive but hardly less industrious in the common cause.

This year, Amy is both expanding and concentrating the Domaine's program. Besides the usual series of Monday night concerts, these usually will be preceded on the same evenings by a 6:30 p.m. one-hour concert—a formula already popularized by the Théâtre de la Ville. Also, there will be morning discussions on the preceding Sundays, supplementary concerts on the following Tuesdays and public rehearsals, all in the new Théâtre 71 in suburban Malakoff, near the end of one of the Métro lines.

The concentration comes in the plan to use the additional time, not to play more works or include more composers, but to concentrate on the composers at hand—in particular to put two composers and their works in apposition in the same series of programs.

Openers

Last night's season-opening brace of concerts inaugurated this formula by putting the works of Edgar Varèse and Iannis Xenakis in juxtaposition. The two have much in common—a cultivation of extremes in dissonance and acoustic range, an evocation of the world of industry and science in material and titles, an extensive use of electronic means.

Their two worlds specifically touched, with a maximum tolerable dissonance, in "Pome Electronic," which Varèse released for the Philips Pavilion at the 1958 Brussels exposition at the instance of Le Corbusier, with whom Xenakis was associated as an architect. Also on the program was Xenakis's "Echelle de Miroirs," conceived in comparable circumstances for Osaka's World Fair and a special "space theater" with 800 loudspeakers to handle 12 tape tracks. A reduced, four-track version was used last night, with colored lighting and the disembodied shifting of stage directions providing the abstract theatrical elements.

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On the Arts Agenda

Offenbach's "Orpheus in the Underworld," in a new German version by Günther Fischer, Stein and Joachim Blum, will have its first performance, Dec. 30 at the Hamburg State Opera. Mark Janowski will conduct the staging, which will be by Hess and the sets by Bernard Dayd, with Elisabeth Steiner, Kurt Marschner, Toni Blankenheim and William Workman in the main roles.

The first performance of Marcel Mihalovic's Symphony No. 5, for soprano and orchestra, will be given Dec. 14 at the Maison de l'ORTF by the Orchestre Philharmonique de la French Radio, with Daniel Chabrun conducting and Isabel Gardiennas as soloist. Also on the program is Darius Milhaud's Violin Concerto No. 2, with André Gertler as soloist.

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Entertainment in New York: Plays, Films

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—This is how critics rate new films and stage productions.

Plays

"People Are Living There," the Theatre of Lincoln Center's production of a play by Athol Fugard, got three favorable reviews (Daily News, Women's Wear Daily, CBS-TV) two mixed (Associated Press, WPX-TV) and seven negative reviews (The New York Times, New York Post, United Press International, Newsday, ABC-TV, Newhouse Newspapers).

Clive Barnes in The Times: "Athol Fugard's newest play takes boredom to impossible and unlikely lengths. A woman sadly celebrates her 50th birthday and tries, desperately, to equate with the long listlessness of life. It is one of those plays where nothing happens—or rather what does happen never touches you. It is not even especially well written. John Berry has staged the play with considerable sensitivity and the acting is more or less faultless. I much admired Estelle Parsons, Leonard Frey, Peter Rogan and Diana Davis, but the play is missing."

"JFK" a one-man show by Jeremiah Collins, at the Circle-in-the-Square Playhouse, got two favorable (The Times, ABC-TV) and nine negative reviews (Daily News, Post, AP, UPI, WPX-TV, CBS-TV, Newsday, WNEW-TV, Newhouse Newspapers).

AP's William Glover: "Imitation gets nowhere in 'JFK.' An attempted stage documentary about the late president, Jeremiah Collins does an underwhelming impersonation in a you-are-there script put together by him and Mark Williams, who doubles as the alleged director. Collins does have a rather striking facial resemblance to John F. Kennedy, but there similarity ceases. In the voice department, an occasional, fulsome broad Harvard 'A' does not compensate for mangled potato delivery and apathetic manner."

Timesman Howard Thompson, speaking for the minority: "The real beauty of 'JFK' is that a one-man show shares even more than it projects the image of the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy. It makes its point without an



Ringo Starr

... "200 Motels"

iota of theater razzle-dazzle, let alone personality blockbusting. "The F.T.A. Show," a touring revue featuring Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland, sponsored by the United States Servicemen's Fund, got a favorable review from The Times's Mel Gussow after a benefit performance at Philharmonic Hall. "This was billed as the first performance for civilians" and the audience was asked to pretend that it was in the Army," writes Gussow. "There was no need for fantasizing. By any measure, this is an easily enjoyable show—although certainly Army experience would make it seem even more impudent. Best of all is a delightful comic named Michael Alaimo. In one scene Sutherland, as the President's television adviser, hard-sells Alaimo-as-Nixon to brighten up his press conference with vaudeville bits (foot a horn, a rubber chicken on your head). What makes this broad burlesque hilarious is Alaimo's quizzical, but non-phased deadpan."

"F.T.A." means, among other things, Free the Army, and that is exactly what "The F.T.A. Show" is attempting to do as it tours Army towns playing in off-duty coffee houses and the outskirts of military bases—to free the Army from such traditions as war and U.S.O. shows.

"Long Time Coming and a Long Time Gone," a musical at the Fortune Theater adapted from the works of Richard Farina by Nancy Greenwald, got a negative review from The Times's Clive Barnes: "This collage of Farina's poetry, stories and songs probably does his talent an enor-

mous injustice. At least it does if he had any talent. It is strictly anti-theatrical. People sing of life and death, of peasant things, and generally celebrate, in a cautious way, America, America. But a handful of folk singers busily folk singing folk songs does not necessarily add up to an evening in the theater. This evening, staged by Robert Greenwald, is about as dramatic as a glass dish that has lost its joy."

Films

"Maddalena," directed by Jerry Kawalerowicz, who wrote the screenplay with Sergio Bazzini, is the story of how a "sensuous woman attracts but does not seduce a tormented, unsensuous priest," reports Roger Greenspun in The Times. "Of course, there is more in it than that—self-doubts, mutual recriminations, a fatal accident, a suicide—but 'Maddalena' is 16 minutes of dull movie put out to more than an hour and a half." Lisa Gastoni stars as Maddalena, "average, overweight and underendowed," says Greenspun.

"The Bus Is Coming," the first project of a new black West Coast film unit called K-Calb, is about a young black veteran of Vietnam, "caught between equally explosive whites and blacks as he investigates his brother's murder," writes Howard Thompson in The Times. "If you yearn for just one drama of small-town racial tensions that is strong, probing and impressively balanced, then see 'The Bus Is Coming.' K-Calb is off to a beautiful start." Wendell James Franklin directed the movie, which was written and produced by Horace Jackson. The cast is headed by Mike Simms and Burt Bullock.

"200 Motels," billed as a "sur-realist documentary" with a musical score by Frank Zappa, is Zappa's "somewhat put-on, but mostly put-down, vision of what it's like to be Frank Zappa (played by Ringo Starr) and the Mothers of Invention while touring through a universe that is one big carnivalesque U.S.A.," reports Timesman Vincent Canby. "It is a place of dim-witted slogans, janglelines and aggressive grins with nootline-stained fingers. At its heart, '200 Motels' is a subjective 'A Hard Day's Night' in desperate need of some early Beatles."

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That's also why we drink to absent friends.

Today 168 countries. Tomorrow the world.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Profit 5.3% of Year

Loss of
in Quarter

30 (AP-DJ).—
ended Oct. 31
of \$15.87
percent from the
year period and up
a year earlier,
today.

This has brought
the profit for the
14 million.

For the May-
totalled \$247.5
million from the
year and up 18.4
year earlier.

Volume, officials
reached
up 10.3 percent
six months
from a year

from \$122.8 million,
from the previous
percent from a year

ports Loss

30 (AP-DJ).—
ed a net loss of

in the third quar-

figures included

of \$1.05 million

ary items totaling

ago quarter the

fund complex lost

inary items in the

cluded a \$2 mil-

most possible losses

in a subsidiary

identification of

as provided for

company's July 1

h. Its 75 percent

Transglobal 75-

nine months of

IOS loss totals

including extraor-

compared with

in the 1970

ordinary losses in

period totaled \$7

formerly IOS Man-

today reported a

profit of \$1.06 mil-

lion \$2.67 million a

nine months, net

\$5.03 million com-

3 million a year

management on

\$1.32 billion from

June 30.

Dollar—

30 (AP-DJ).—The following

losing interest rates

the major interest

30, 71.

Today Previous

3.4975 3.4975

3.52-35 44.17-18

3.5115 3.5115

3.5115-25 3.5115-25

3.51475 3.51475

3.527-47 3.527-47

7.70 7.70

1.00 1.00

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\$1.5 Billion Helicopter Project Seen

The U.S. Army plans to award development contracts for a fleet of 1,100 transport helicopters that would cost over \$1.5 billion, the Wall Street Journal reports. The helicopter, known as the Utility Tactical Transport Aircraft System, will replace the "Huey" helicopter, the workhorse used in the Vietnam war. Within a few days, the Army expects to select one of three companies—General Electric, United Aircraft Corp. and Westinghouse Electric Corp.—to develop the helicopter's engine. Shortly after, the Army will seek proposals for developing the airframe. According to Defense Department sources, the two firms most interested in the airframe competition are Textron's Bell Helicopter, maker of the "Huey," and Boeing's Vertel Division.

U.S. Construction Contracts Rise

Construction contracts in the United States continued to climb during October, rising to \$6.6 billion, 20 percent above October 1970. The latest figure brought the 10-month total to \$67.1 billion, 18 percent above the like period last year, according to the F. W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems. Despite the index of construction contracts value for the month dropped to 137, or 11 percent below September's 154. The Dodge index uses 1967 as its 100 base. George A. Christie, Dodge's chief economist, said the continuing surge in housing

France Takes Most of U.S. Sales of Gold

Decline of All Reserves Put at \$2.356 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Sales of gold to France accounted for \$475 million of the \$685.2 million drain on U.S. gold reserves in the first nine months of this year, the Treasury reported today.

Sales to France accounted for \$195 million in the third quarter. All U.S. sales were cut off midway in that quarter by President Nixon's Aug. 15 order suspending the convertibility of dollars into gold.

Total gold outflow in that quarter was \$299.6 million, including \$50 million to Switzerland, \$30 million to Singapore, and \$20 million to Finland.

The U.S. gold stock, down \$895 million in the past year, stood at \$10.13 billion last week. The decline of all reserve assets, including gold, foreign currencies and special drawing rights (SDRs) was \$1.373 billion in the third quarter, bringing the decline so far in 1971 to \$2.356 billion.

The decline was moderated by the allocation of \$777 million of "paper gold"—the SDRs used by the International Monetary Fund as a supplementary monetary reserve—to the United States on Jan. 1.

The gold drain reached its 1971 peak in the second quarter, when sales to other countries totalled \$466.6 million. France's accumulation of gold again caused about half the loss; the French took \$283 million in gold in that quarter.

But the essential problem, one report said, is that debt service payments are becoming too large in relation to export earnings. The report said that countries were generally considered good credit risks if annual debt payments did not exceed 20 percent of export earnings. However, in 1970 countries representing 35 percent of the total outstanding debt of developing countries were already above the danger level.

The report estimated that by 1975 the proportion would rise to 43.4 percent and by 1980 to 51.8 percent.

Using another measurement, the report said that outstanding debt of developing countries increased at an average of 14 percent annually in the 1960s to reach \$59 billion by the beginning of 1970. Debt service payments rose in the same period by 9 percent annually to reach about \$4.98 billion. But the annual increase in exports in the period was 6.6 percent and for incomes of developing countries as a whole 5 percent.

Firms Repatriate Profits

Another report noted that corporations were repatriating more profits from developing countries than the capital expenditures they made there. In 1969 the two factors accounted for a net outflow of \$1.6 billion, the report said.

The report suggested that in the future maturities of debt by developing countries should be lengthened to 35 to 40 years with an interest rate of no more than 2 percent.

The reports also made a strong plea for linking measures to resolve the present monetary crisis with ways of helping developing countries.

"Now that the United States seeks to call a halt to the progress decline in its trading position, the problem arises of how to accommodate the desire of virtually all developed countries for trade surpluses," one report said.

It explained that one way was to give developing countries enough special drawing rights to finance trade deficits.

UNCTAD Reports Indicate

Some Young Nations May Default on Debts

GENEVA, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ).—Several developing countries may be forced into default on their international debts in coming years, a series of reports by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) indicated today.

A report on the present monetary crisis emphasized that even in the relatively near future this problem could arise.

The reports said the U.S. 10

percent import surcharge could reduce exports of developing countries by \$500 million annually. It also said that depreciation of the dollar on foreign exchange markets could cause an additional loss of \$600 million in buying power of dollar reserves held by 80 developing countries.

It added that commodity exports from underdeveloped countries were starting to earn less revenue because of price-cutting

German Metals Firm Sees Operating in Red This Year

FRANKFURT, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ).—Preussag, the non-ferrous metals firm, expects to show a loss this year based on the earnings to date.

Preussag officials did not supply figures, but they said today that the earnings decline is primarily due to lower prices for lead, zinc and copper. In addition, earnings from certain precious metal products were down 30 percent.

The gold results in the crude oil, coal, water, chemicals and transportation sectors are not enough to outweigh the negative results, Preussag added.

In 1970, Preussag had cut its dividend 50 percent and industry sources assume that a dividend payment will be omitted for 1971.

Kloekner-Werke Fall

Meanwhile, another metals producer, the iron and steel firm Kloekner-Werke AG, of Duisburg, reported lower external sales of 2.56 billion deutsche marks for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

Commerzbank Unchanged

FRANKFURT, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—Commerzbank said today that its earnings improved over the first 10 months of the current year compared with the year-ago level.

Although the surplus of interest received over interest paid was little changed at 400 million DM, earnings from services rose in the 10 months to 100 million DM from 87 million in the 1970 period. In addition, the bank's exceptional earnings rose sharply.

Commerzbank said that these developments enabled it to offset markedly higher personnel and other costs.

Two Top Executives Named At Canada Investment Corp.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ).—The head of a foreign-owned mutual fund organization and one of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's leading economic advisers were named yesterday to two top posts of Canada Development Corp. (CDC), the government's \$3 billion investment agency.

H. Anthony Hampson, president and chairman of Capital Dynamics Management Ltd., was appointed chairman, and Marshall A. Crowe, deputy secretary of the cabinet, was named president by CDC's 21-member board. Mr. Hampson said he will resign next month from his posts at Capital Dynamics—which is owned

ed by Securities Management of Geneva.

CDC was formed by Parliament last year to invest in ailing but potentially profitable Canadian companies. The government several times has stressed that CDC is expected to make a profit. Its authorized capital is \$1 billion in common shares and \$1 billion in preferred. Shares will not be offered to the public "for several years" until CDC has "proven itself as a viable investment," the government said.

In the meantime, the government holds all the shares and has agreed to supply equity capital of \$250 million over three years.

CDC is to take over operation of companies owned by the government, including Polymer Corp., Eldorado Nuclear Ltd., Northern Transportation Corp. and the government's 45 percent interest in Panarctic Oils Ltd.

But as the Financial Times index of industrial shares hit 436.6, its highest level since 1969, Prime Minister Edward Heath refused comment on the speculation.

He told the House of Commons that it was up to Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber to make a statement to the House if he had one. Mr. Barber is now in Rome for international monetary talks.

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Decline of All Reserves Put at \$2.356 Billion

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It explained that one way was to give developing countries enough special drawing rights to finance trade deficits.

French Wage Increase

PARIS, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—France's minimum guaranteed hourly wage (SMIC) will be increased to 3.94 francs from 3.85 francs tomorrow, the government announced today. The wage is linked to the cost of living index and was scheduled automatically to rise after the 0.6 percent advance in the October retail price index, which has risen 2.3 percent since the last adjustment to the SMIC.

Afternoon Rally Aids N.Y. Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices staged a rally that erased a mid-session slump today as hopes remained alive for a solution to the international currency crisis.

The Dow finished at 821.34 with a gain of 1.61 as the tape ran three minutes late at the final bell.

It was an impressive rally based on hopes for some monetary agreement and fed by the dollars of American institutional buyers.

The heavy volume and large number of large block trades bore mute testimony to the activity of pension funds, mutual funds, insurance companies and bank-administered trust accounts.

Turnover ran at boom proportions for the second straight day.

After Dow Drops 8 During Morning

ly, as one broker termed the recovery—and prices moved upward on a broad front.

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Turnover ran at boom proportions for the second straight day.

It totaled 18.22 million shares, compared with yesterday's 18.91 million. Volume averaged 13.34 million shares daily in October.

The turnabout in market statistics during the last week underscores the new buoyancy. One week ago, the Dow wobbled to its 1971 low by closing at 797.97. On that Tuesday, there was a single stock reaching a high, while 557 issues posted their poorest prices of the year.

Today, there were 29 highs and 21 lows. Advances on the Big Board outpaced declines by 2 to 1.

Glamour stocks continued to rebound. Gainers included Burroughs, up 3 3/4 to 136, Corning Glass, up 3 1/2 to 174 1/2, Honeywell, up 3 1/4 to 115 5/8, Walt Disney Productions, up 3 1/8 to 116 3/4, and International Business Machines, up 3 1/4 to 305 1/2.

On the American Exchange, the index rose .15 to 24.14.

On the bond market both the corporate and government sectors scored moderate gains on limited activity, but the standout performer in the money market was the federal funds rate.

Funds opened easier at the 4 3/8 percent level and softened past mid-day to 3 1/2 percent. Closing transactions were at 3 3/4 percent, just after Fed reportedly sopped up excess funds temporarily through reverse repurchase agreements.

Big Trust Fund Manager Sees Glitter on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ).—First National City Corp., one of the nation's biggest managers of trust-fund assets, has taken a hard look at the stock market and it likes what it sees.

Accordingly, it is putting new pension fund money, running at a rate of more than \$500 million annually, into common stocks at a continuing brisk pace. Also, it may switch some fixed-income investments into the equity markets.

That is the word from George P. Egbert Jr., 41-year-old senior vice-president of Citicorp and head of its investment-research operations.

Sees 'Good Values'

Mr. Egbert, a member of the bank's investment policy committee, which manages \$11.5 billion of trust-fund assets, says that the market shows "very good values here." Add to this Citicorp's forecast of close to a 15 percent jump in corporate profits next year (this is rozier than some forecasts, which call for about a 10 percent gain), and Mr. Egbert thinks that the Dow Jones industrial average may well break 1,000 in the next 12 to 18 months.

Mr. Egbert's views have been translated into action. Citicorp's trust funds are described by him as "reasonably fully invested." He said that in the first 10 months of 1971, the bank put almost \$750 million of new net money into common stocks, up sharply from close to \$500 million of such investments in the like 1970 period.

There has been some concern as to where new buying power could be found to sustain a sharp stock market rally. Mr. Egbert, for one, thinks investors would do well to consider the state of pension funds, adding that many "are just getting into the act."

Favorable Resolution Expected

Although optimistic, he says one obviously has to be concerned about the market's sharp drop, its causes, the potential length of the decline and how long it may last. And then, he adds, is the question of "where we are headed."

The chief worries, as he sees them, are the potential impact of "controls" on corporate profits and the international monetary situation. However, he thinks they will both be resolved favorably within a year.

Mr. Egbert is a strong advocate of "growth stocks" and Citicorp's most recent purchases reflect this. He cites, in particular, such securities as American Hospital Supply, Polaroid, International Telephone & Telegraph and International Business Machines.

On the negative side, Mr. Egbert says, the bank would continue to avoid investments in the metals, chemical and paper industries because of pricing and capacity problems.

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Penn Central Loss Is Little Changed

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP).—Penn Central Railroad, in reorganization under bankruptcy laws, reported today that it lost \$220 million for the first 10 months of this year, compared to a \$228-million loss for the same period last year.

Trustees disclosed the company lost \$26 million in October, compared to a \$19 million loss in the year-ago month.

They said that the coal and dock strikes extending through October, and the generally sluggish economy, seriously affected freight volume.

Second Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 300.97 276.5
Profits (millions)... 11.94 10.47
Per Share 0.74 0.71

First Half
Revenue (millions)... 542.0 485.2
Profits (millions)... 18.74 17.5
Per Share 1.24 1.19

Third Quarter 1971
Revenue (millions)... 410.2 376.1
Profits (millions)... 4.26 3.86
Per Share 0.27 0.32

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,340.5 1,208.9
Profits (millions)... 15.15 14.88
Per Share 2.05 2.10

In the line of the agreement with "L'Air Liquide"

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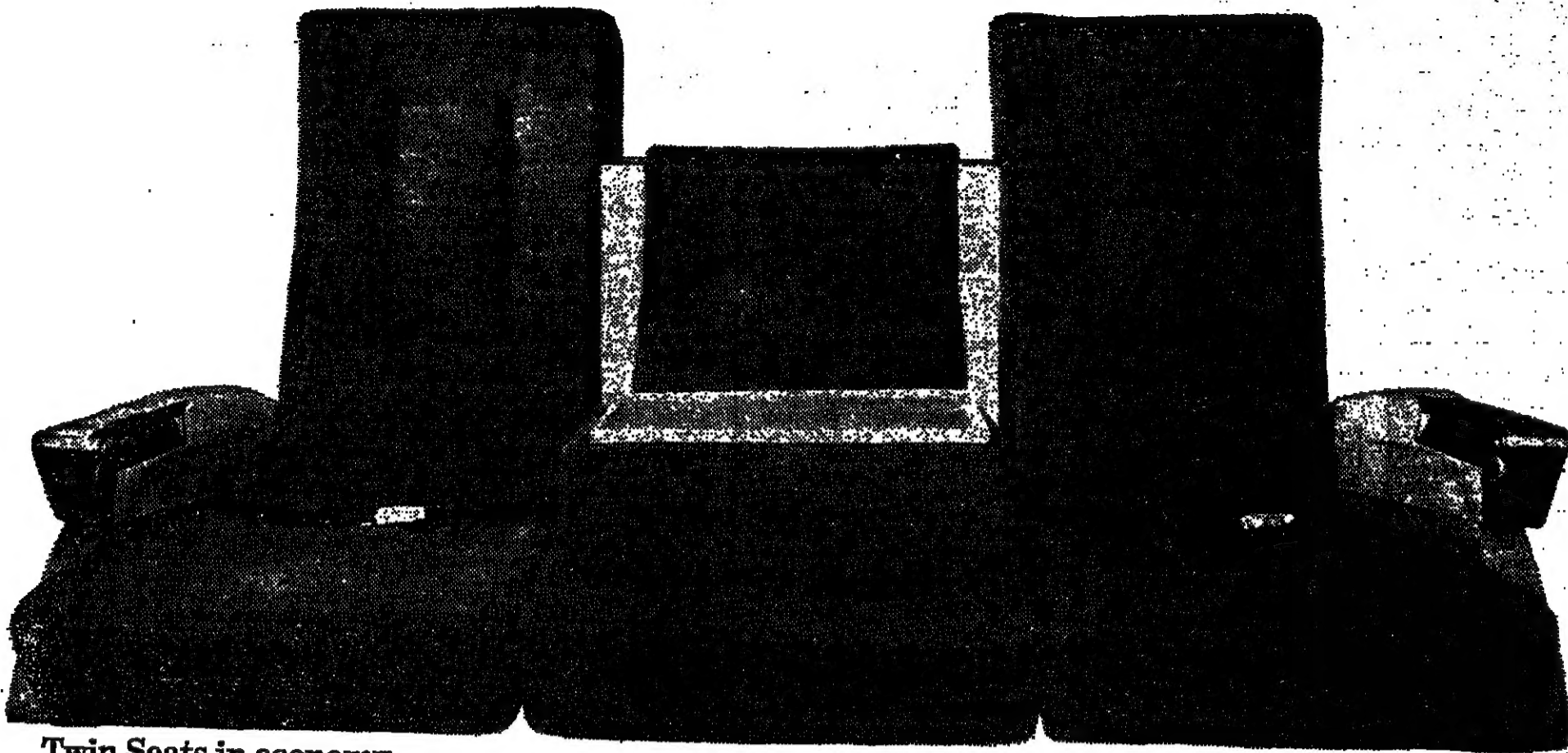
BERNE
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PARIS

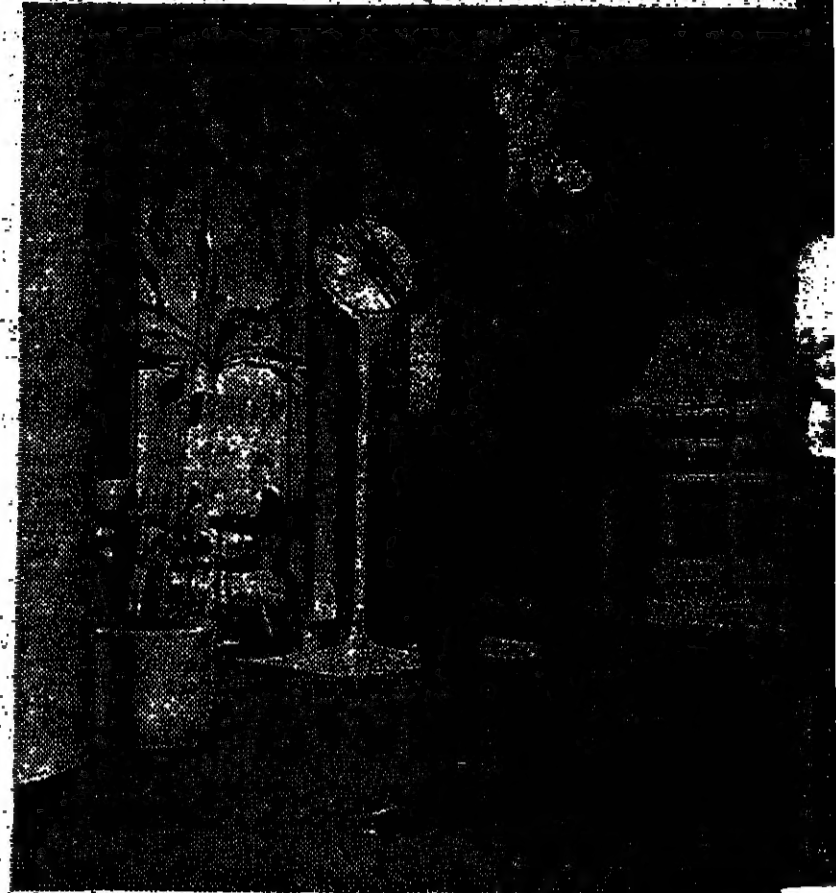
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Our choice of meals with theirs.
Our in-flight entertainment with theirs.
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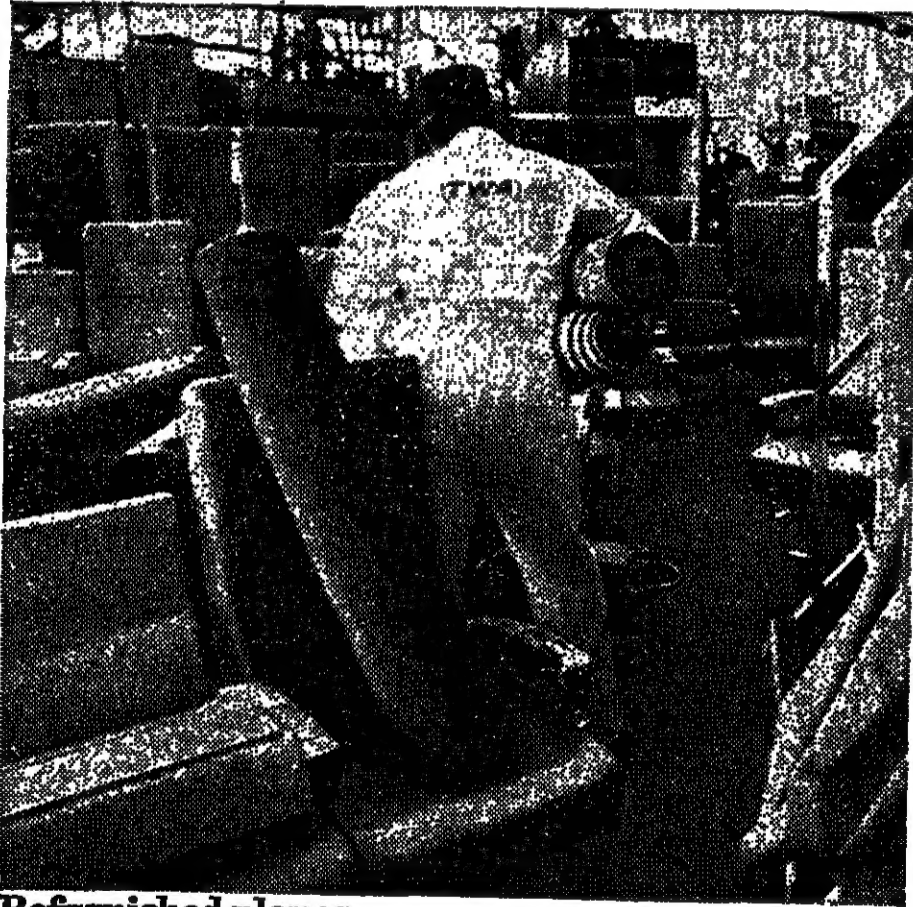
And if you find a single thing where their service is better than TWA's new Ambassador Service, fly with them and not with TWA.
Our confidence springs from the fact that Ambassador



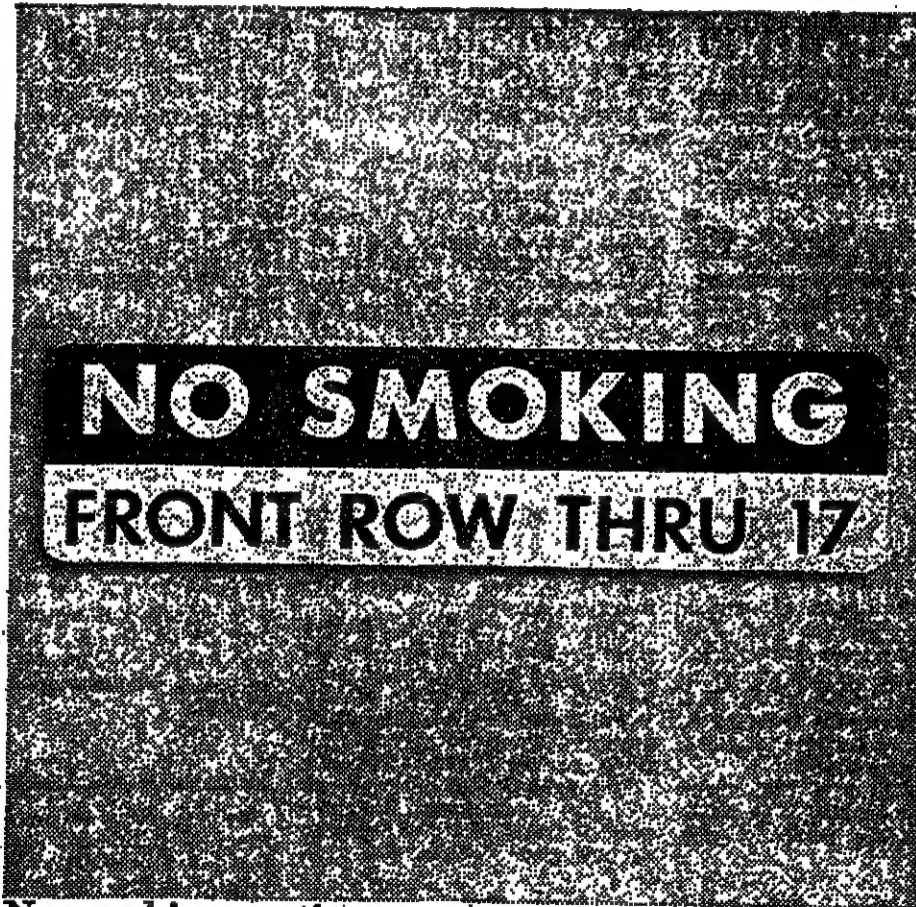
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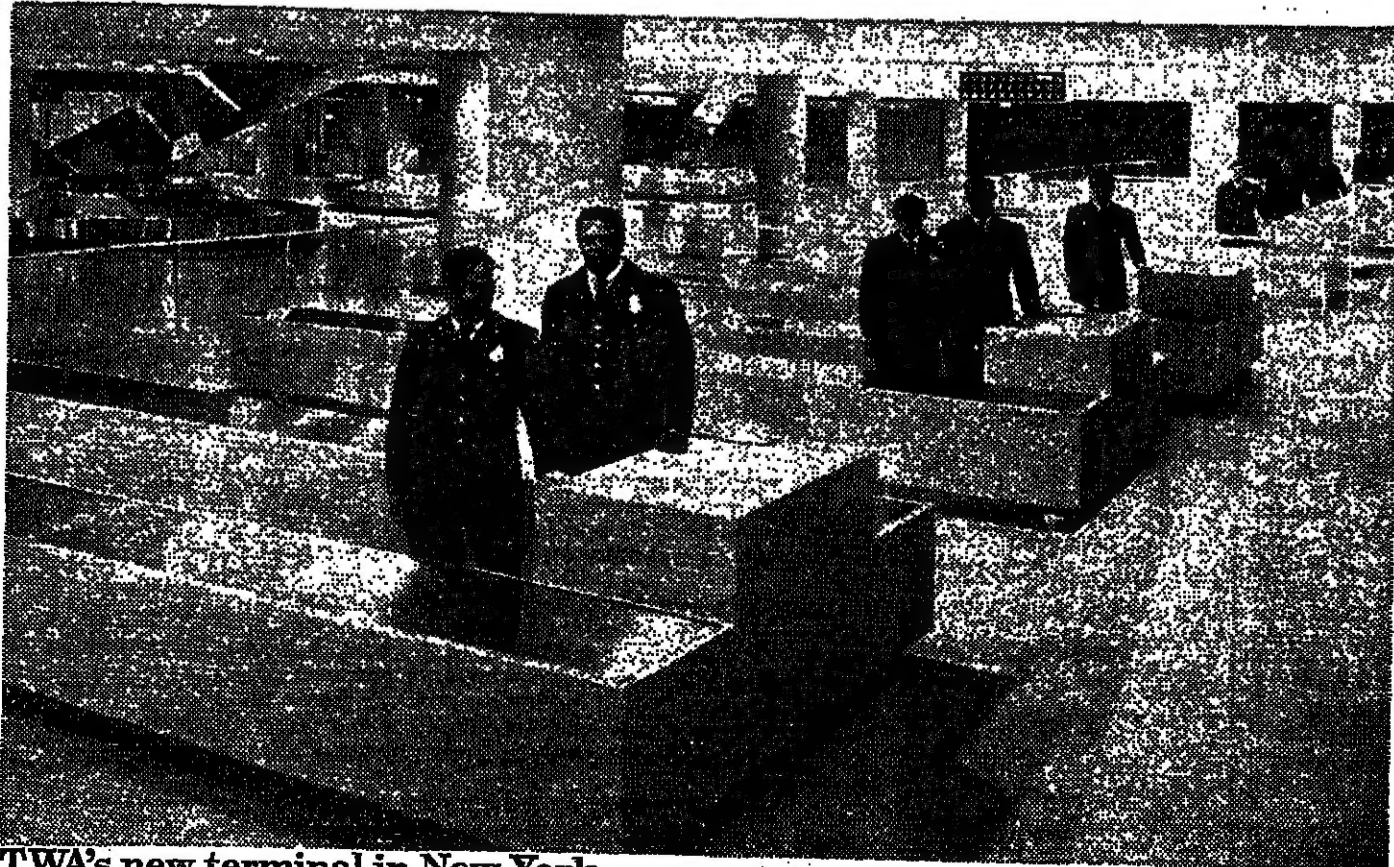
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No smoking sections.
Many Ambassador features cost a fortune. This one just cost a little thought.



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Only TWA offers you a choice of three meals in economy, five in first class, with champagne, liqueurs, cheeses and puddings from around



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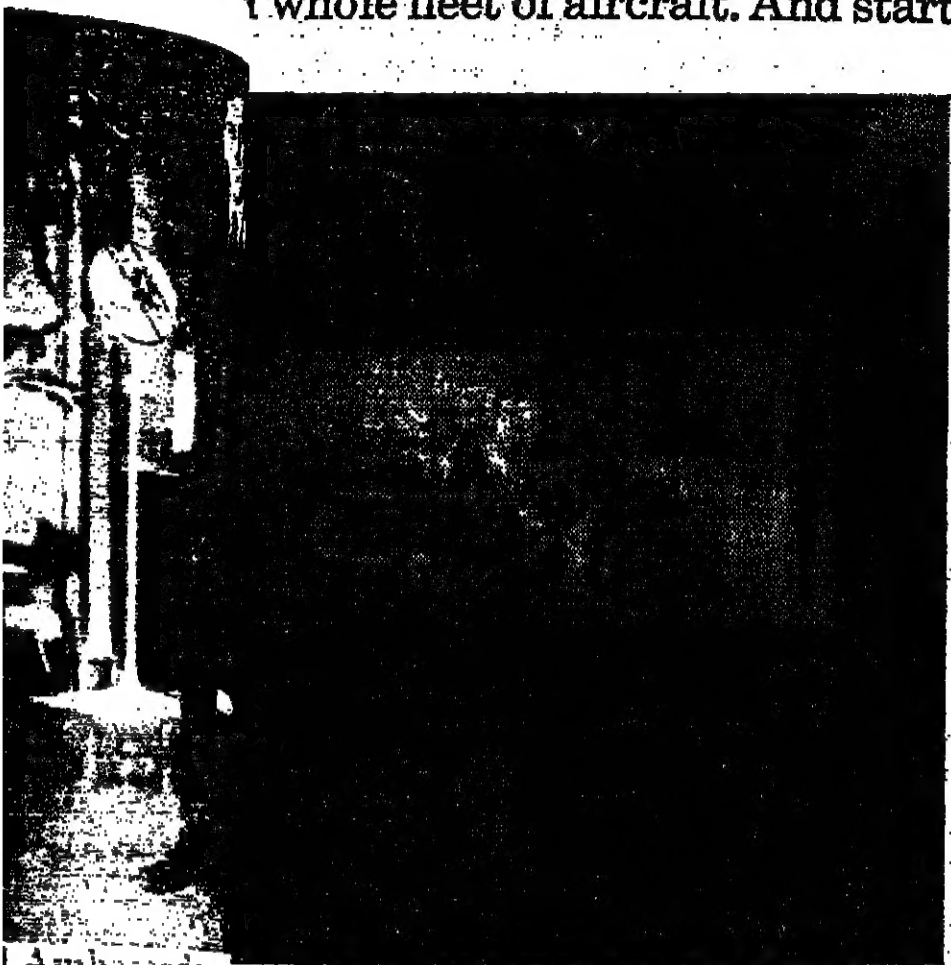
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bassador Service
fact that Amb
ost us over 25 million dollars (at a time when
most airlines are cutting back).
And involved ripping out the insides of
whole fleet of aircraft. And starting again.

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weekly flights from Europe to America.
On a 707 or 747. First class or economy.
You'll find there's really no comparison.



Ambassador films.
ur problems. In you a choice of films (one for adults, one
for a kid to get by). Most airlines still show one, or none.



Upstairs Lounge.

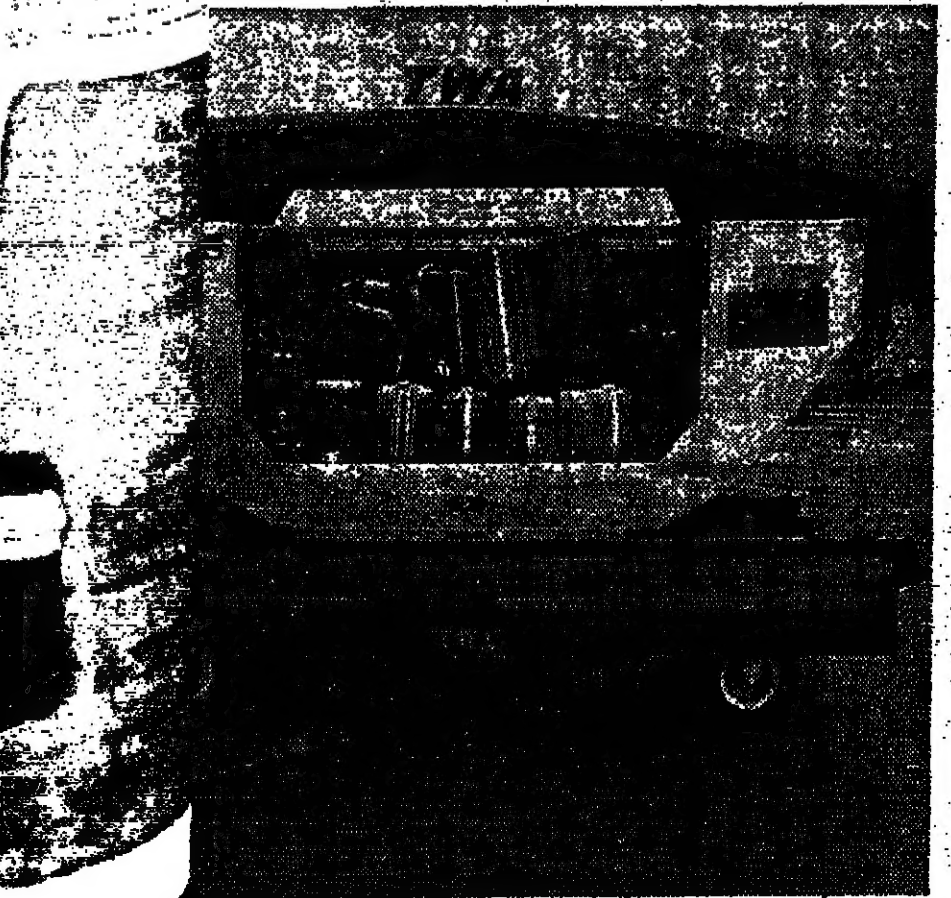


forms for hostesses.
n our girls a choice of three uniforms
(hot pants) designed by Valentino. It helps.

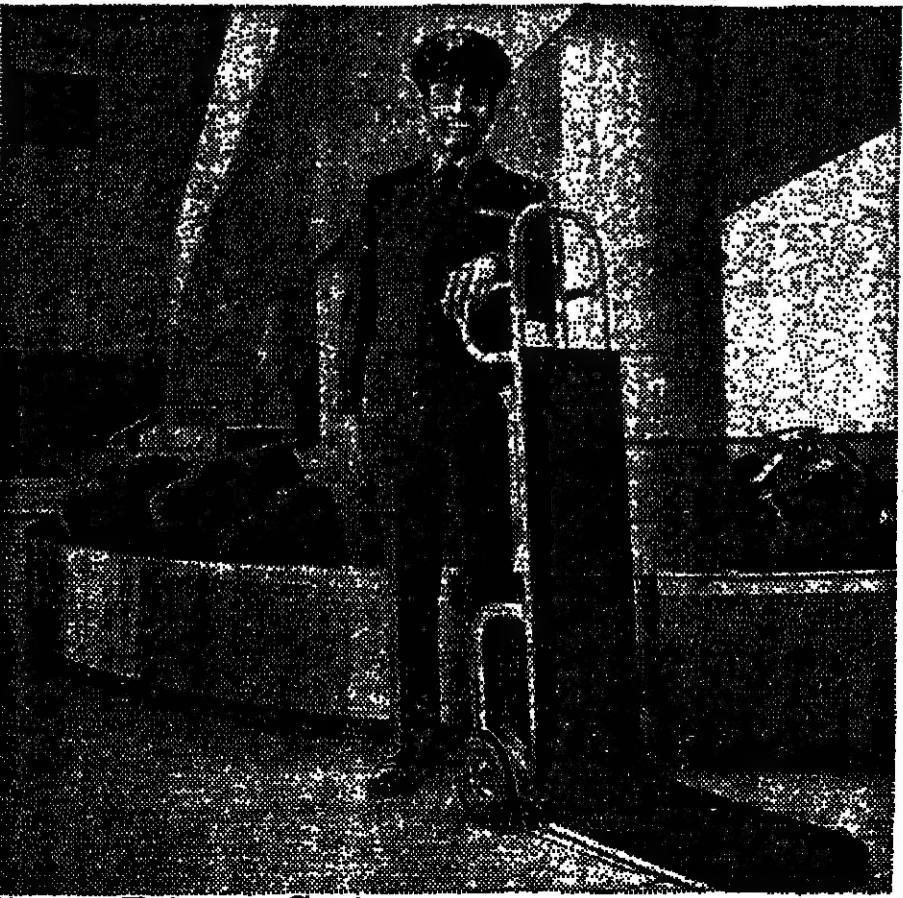


Downstairs Lounge.

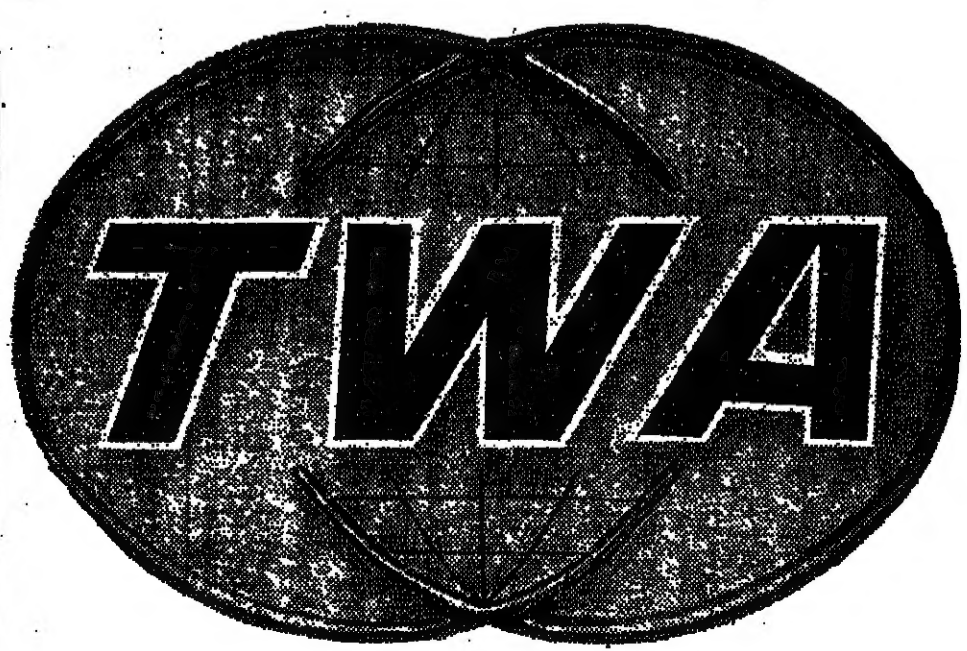
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	Net	1971 - Stocks and	Sl.	Net
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2 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	8 1/4	9 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4	36 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	45 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4	50 1/4	51 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/4	57 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4	60 1/4	61 1/4	62 1/4	63 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4	66 1/4	67 1/4	68 1/4	69 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4	72 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	76 1/4	77 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4	80 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	90 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	+0.01
Corn	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	+0.01
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	+0.01
Corn	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	+0.01
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	+0.01
Corn	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	+0.01
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Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	+0.01
Corn	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	+0.01
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	+0.01
Corn	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	+0.01

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
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Corn	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	+0.01
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	+0.01
Corn	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	+0.01
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Soybeans	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	+0.01

Market Summary	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	+1/4
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Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
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GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
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General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
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GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
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General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4

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General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
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GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4

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GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
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General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	+1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+1/4

Esso Overseas Finance N.V.

\$50,000,000 7 1/2% Guaranteed Notes Due November 15, 1976

\$50,000,000 8% Guaranteed Debentures Due November 15, 1986

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(Incorporated in New Jersey)

Interest is payable annually on November 15, commencing in 1972.

MORGAN & CO. INTERNATIONAL S.A.

ALGERIEN BANK NEDERLAND N.V. AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A. A.E. AMES & CO. AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

ANDRESEN BANK A/S ARNOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. ASTAIRE & CO. BACHE & CO. BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA BANCA NAZIONALE DELL'AGRICOLTURA S.p.A. BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO

BANCA PROVINCIALE LOMBARDA S.p.A. BANCO DI ROMA BANCO DI SANTO SPIRITO BANK FUER GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT

BANK MEES & HOPE NV BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE K.G. BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON K.G. & A. BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S. BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS BANQUE DE NEUFILIZ, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A. BANQUE ROTHCHILD BANQUE DE SUZET ET DE L'UNION DES MINES

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE BANQUE WORMS BARING BROTHERS & CO.

H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.Y. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSEL-BANK BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK

JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. BERGERS PRIVATBANK BERLINER BANK BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT

GUNNAR BORN & CO. A/S BREISACH PINSCHOP SCHOLLER BURKHARDT & CO. BURNHAM AND COMPANY

CAPITALFIN INTERNATIONAL CAZENOVE & CO. "LA CENTRALE" FINANZIARIA GENERALE S.p.A. CHRISTIANA BANK OG KREDITKASSE

COMMERZBANK COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A. CONTINENTAL BANK S.A. COSMOS BANK (OVERSEAS)

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE CREDIT LYONNAIS

CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMA) CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN CREDITO ITALIANO DEN DANSKE LANDMANSBANK

RICHARD DAUS & CO. THE DELTEC BANKING CORPORATION DEUTSCHE BANK DEUTSCHE GROSZENTRALE

DEWAAY, CORTVRIENDT INTERNATIONAL S.A. DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION DRESNER BANK

EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG EURAMERICA FINANZIARIA INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A. FELLESBANKEN A/S

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION FLEMING, SUEZ, BROWN BROTHERS GROSZENTRALE UND BANK DER OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER SECURITIES HAMBROS BANK

HANDELSBANK IN ZURICH (OVERSEAS) HARRIS & PARTNERS HILL SAMUEL & CO.

HOARE & CO. GOVETT THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION ISTITUTO BANCARIO ITALIANO

JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY KIDDER, PEARBODY & CO. KITCAT & AITKEN KJOENHAYNS HANDELSBANK KLEINWORT, BENSON

KREDIETBANK N.V. KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL KUWAIT INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)

LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LAZARD FRERES & CIE LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS

LEPERQ, DE NEUFILIZ & CO. LLOYDS & BOLSA INTERNATIONAL BANK LOEB, RHOADES & CO. MERCK, FINCK & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO. MODEL, ROLAND & CO., INC. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

MORGAN GRENELL & CO. NEW YORK HANSEATIC INTERNATIONAL LTD. THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. INTERNATIONAL, INC.

NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK

SAL OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. ORION BANK PETERBROECK VAN CAMPENHOUT SECURITIES S.A. PICTET INTERNATIONAL

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON PRIVATBANKEN I KJOENHAVN N.M. ROTHSCHEID & SONS ROWE & PITMAN

SALOMON BROTHERS SCANDINAVIAN BANK J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. SINGER & FRIEDLANDER

SKANDINAVISKA BANKEN SMITH, BARNEY & CO. SOCIETA' NAZIONALE SVILUPPO SOCIETE GENERALE

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

SVENSKA KREDITBANK SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) C.G. TRINKAUS ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG VERMEER & CO.

M.M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WITZ & CO. S.G. WARBURG & CO. WERTHEIM & CO. WESTFALISCHE LANDESBANK

WESTFALISCHE LANDESBANK WHITE, WELD & CO. WOOD GUNDY

-- 1971 -- Stocks and Sts. Net
High Low Div. In \$ 100s. First High Low Last. Chge

22 1/2%	9 1/4%	Halt Air	.47g	2	1874	1875	1876	1877+ 18
10%	8 1/4%	Hamilton Cos		1	6:2:1974	410	410	

Not a New Issue

Common Stock

December 1, 1971

European lead.

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, Price, Yield, and other details. Includes entries like 'Treasury 4.5%', 'Treasury 5.5%', 'Treasury 6.5%', etc.

European Gold Markets

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes 'London' and 'Paris' entries.

Eurodollars

Table with 2 columns: Term and Rate. Includes '7 Day Fix', 'One Month', 'Three Months', etc.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table with 3 columns: Index Name, Today's Value, and Previous Value. Includes 'Amsterdam', 'Brussels', 'Frankfurt', etc.

Toronto Stocks

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, High, Low, Last. Includes 'AT&T', 'Bank of Montreal', 'Imperial Oil', etc.

Mutual Funds

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, Yield, and other details. Includes 'Dreyfus Fund', 'Fidelity Fund', 'Investment Fund', etc.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes 'IBM', 'General Electric', 'Ford', etc.

Tokyo Exchange

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes 'Asahi Glass', 'Fuyo Bank', 'Nissan', etc.

6% Savings Account advertisement with details about interest rates and terms.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, Yield, and other details. Includes 'Capital International', 'Fidelity International', 'Investment International', etc.

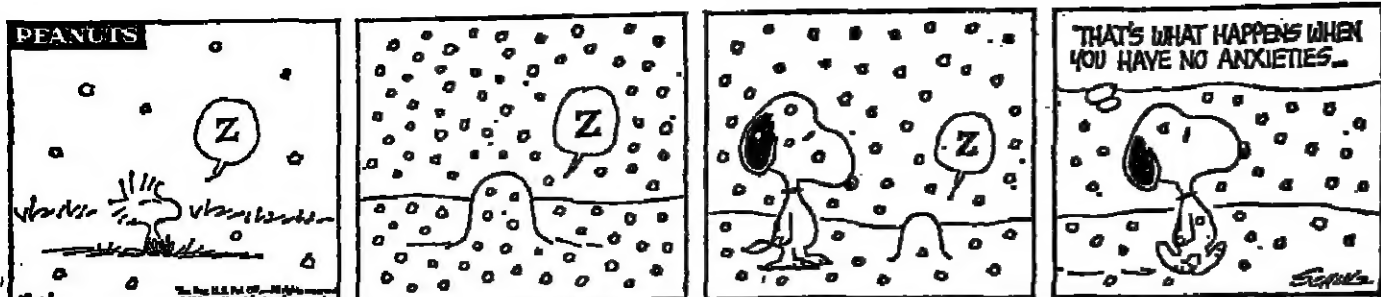
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED advertisement with details about services and contact information.

DER, CANTOR, POMBOY & CO. INC. advertisement with details about services and contact information.

R.W. pressprich & Co. OVERSEAS, LTD. advertisement with details about services and contact information.

Superintendencia Nacional da Marinha Mercante advertisement with details about services and contact information.

PEANUTS



R.C.



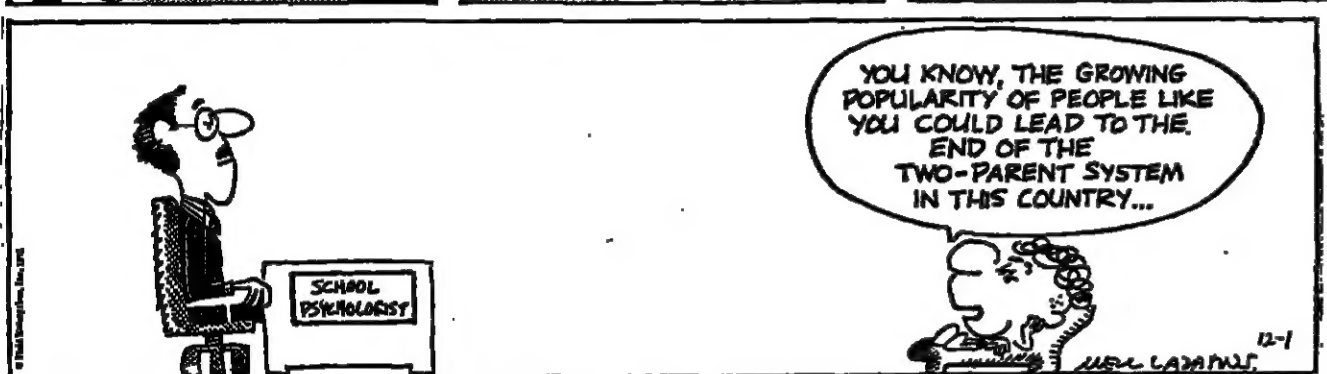
EIL ABNEH



BEETLE BAILEY MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the disgraced deal dummy was able to sit back and admire South's skill as he overcalled East's third-seat opening bid of one diamond with one no-trump. West doubled confidently, North passed in trepidation and the auction was over.

The club seven was led and dummy's ten was captured by the queen. East chose to return the diamond nine, a somewhat strange card. Generally the lead of a fairly high spot card means "don't return this suit, partner," and East probably wanted to discourage South from playing the ten if he held ace-king-ten. However, it was West who was deceived. He overtook the nine with the ten and cashed his two club winners, allowing for the possibility that his partner's queen was a singleton. Instead of persevering with diamonds, however, he shifted to a low spade, and South allowed East's king to win.

On the third round of clubs East had discarded a diamond and South a spade. So when East returned the diamond queen and South won with the ace the position was:

NORTH		
♠ 533		
♥ 1984		
♦ 62		
♣ J1086		
WEST (D)		
♠ Q94		
♥ 1072		
♦ 108		
♣ AK973		
EAST		
♠ K12		
♥ K63		
♦ Q1978		
♣ Q2		
SOUTH		
♠ A1087		
♥ AQ5		
♦ AK54		
♣ 54		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South Pass Pass 1♦ 1NT. Dbl. Pass Pass Pass. West led the club seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

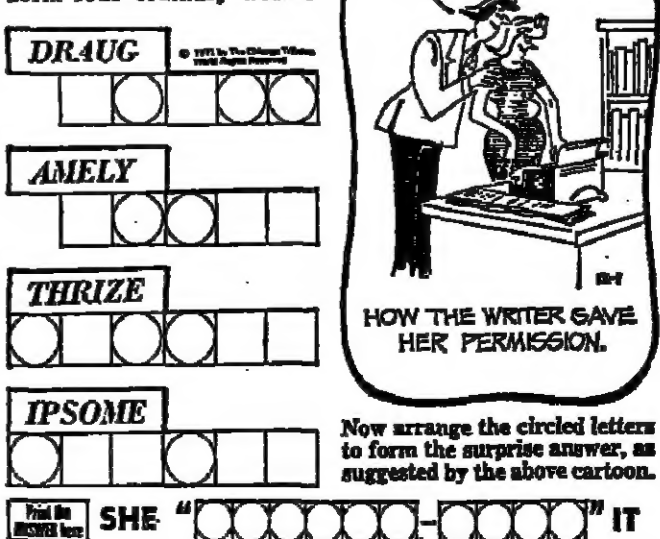
ADP	ARABIC	ATINO
CAW	CALIFORNIA	TRIX
CRITICIZES	HOLY	
ANODE	PIV	
ADVENT	JEFFERSON	
SILVER	ONION	SKIN
CASES	BLEU	TISS
TERBALDI		
TRAD	BIRO	NOMDE
REARRANGE	QUINCY	
SCROUNGER	UNCLE	
SUP	NICHE	
JAMB	EPICUREANS	
JARAL	RETIRO	SU
WANE	BRIVES	LAS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: FORAY CAKED INJURE NEWEST
Answer: He's definitely not himself when working—AN ACTOR

BOOKS

MURDER AT THE SAVOY

By Maj Sjöwall and Per Wahlöö. Translated from the Swedish by Amy and Ken Knoespe. Pantheon. 216 pp. \$4.95.

GRAY MATTERS

By William Hjortsberg. Simon & Schuster. 160 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"GRAY MATTERS" is William Hjortsberg's second novel (his first was a bizarre little comedy called "Alp"). "Murder at the Savoy," by Maj Sjöwall and Per Wahlöö, is the sixth and latest Martin Beck detective story by the Swedish husband-and-wife writing team to be published in this country. I suppose some far-fetched excuse could be concocted for including the two books in the same column—something about their shared gloom over the future of human civilization, or their impressive economy of style and structure. But the truth of the matter is simply that they are two brisk and compelling stories that I had the good fortune to encounter on the same day. So without any further introductory footwork...

The gray matters of Mr. Hjortsberg's title are human brains floating like pinkish-gray jellyfish in baths of electrolyte solution somewhere beneath the surface of the planet earth. The brains are connected by elaborate neural communicators to visual scanners and other sensory equipment, memory banks and Auditors at higher levels of consciousness in the Depository, who provide spiritual guidance for advancement in the system. Amocap maintenance vans of variously advanced designs (Mark I, Mark II, etc.) guide slowly back and forth through the gleaming gun-metal aisles of the complex, polishing... adjusting... tending...

Cerebromorph A-0001-M (697-05-99), whose name was Denon "Skeets" Kalbfleischer before he became the world's first decentered mind, drifts in his fluid, dreaming of cowboys (he was 12 years old when his body "died"). Vera Miklovic—once a Czechoslovak cinema star, now cerebro-morph B-0486-F (098-76-04)—while away eternally watching old movies in which she starred. The brain of Oba Ithib, "a late 20th-century Nigerian sculptor," dreams of busting out of his fluid bath, long for corporeality in this eerie 25th-century subworld.

A plot unfolds in a series of verbal snapshots: Oba Ithib's brain kidnaps an Amocap, blasts its way to the earth's surface, and gets itself transferred back into a human receptacle; the Auditing Commission sends Skeets and Vera on an erotic "memory-merge" in southern California in the off-chance that Skeets' personality will advance beyond cowboy-adolescence. But it is pointless to try to summarize further—enough to say that while the plot is dramatic, the wit pungent, the satire scathing and the epistemological puzzles amusing, what is really impressive about Mr. Hjortsberg's tour de

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		
1 Attempt	49 Small vessel	12 Singer Jenny
5 Civil War initials	52 Moth genus	13 Evaluations:
8 Coax	54 Fixed course	Abbr.
14 House in Cadiz	58 Things passed into use	19 Sharpshooter's need
15 One: Prefix	61 Arabian title	24 Consume
16 Defensive obstacle	62 Character	26 Emerald land
17 — of balcony	63 Golfer's need	27 Cotton units: Abbr.
18 Jamestown, for one	64 Things to lend	28 Assyrian god
20 Fissure	65 Rubies and diamonds	29 Suffragette
21 Indian buzzard	66 Unmatched	30 Kind of bear
22 Civil War engineer	67 Sharpshooter's perch	31 Empty
DOWN		
23 Lustrous gaze	1 Memento of battle	34 Salads
25 Lee's men	2 Falsehood	36 Word with lily, or launching
28 Seems	3 — now (to date)	38 British gun
31 Low-cut shoes	4 Where Jackson became Stonewall	39 "Go — your papers"
35 — if you must...	5 Federal cavalry leader	42 Drink
36 Private	6 Scots	43 — matter of fact
37 Word with sole or tone	7 Talc	45 Loosed
38 Freshet	8 Coolidge	46 Obliterated
40 Space agency	9 Nickname for Union V.L.P.	49 Bordeaux wines
41 With continued power	10 "Lee's war-horse"	50 — the start
43 Washington name	11 Great Barrier island	51 Self: Prefix
44 Lined again		53 Preposition
45 Monitor and Merrimac, e.g.		55 Persian name
47 Furnish		56 Fatigue
48 It was: Lat.		57 Gaelic
		59 Present, in Soho
		60 My, in Versailles

